MADRAS COURIER.

VOLUME XXVI. — TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1810. — NUMBER 1303.

FOR WILLIAM,

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT, AUGUST 31, 1810.

The Public are hereby informed, that the Sub-Treasurers at Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay, are severally authorized to grant Certificates or Acknowledgements, entitling the Proprietors of them, or their representatives, to receive the Promissory Notes or other Obligations of this Government, on the terms hereinafter specified.

2. The Acknowledgements in question will be issued in exchange at par, for the Principal and Interest, or for the Principal only, of the Eight per Cent. Loan Obligations of the Bengal Government, at persent outstanding.

3. The Certificates of the Governments of Fort William, Fort St. George and Bombay, which may have been issued under the terms of the Advertisement of this Government, published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 26th of April 1810, together with the Interest due thereon, will be received in Subscription to the persent Loan, at either of the Presidencies at par.

4. The Six per Cent. Treasury Notes of the Government of Fort William, which may have been issued prior to the present date, together with the Interest due thereon, will also be received into the present Loan at par.

5. Acknowledgements will be granted in the same manner in exchange for the Eight per Cent. Loan Obligations of the Government of Fort St. George, at present outstanding, at the rate of 360 Arcot Rupees (equivalent to Calcutta Sicca Rupees 335· 172) per 100 Star Pagodas.

6. Acknowledgements will also be granted in exchange for the Eight per Cent. Loan Obligations of the Bombay Government at present outstanding, at the rate of 108 Bombay Rupees per 100 Calcutta Sicca Rupees.

7. The Public Securities of the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay will be received in exchange for the Acknowledgements in question, on application at those Presidencies respectively.

8. Acknowledgements or Certificates will not be granted under the present Advertisement for any smaller sum than 1000 Calcutta Sicca Rupees, nor will any such Acknowledgements be granted otherwise than in sums of even Hundreds.

9. The holders of Government Securities, who may be desirous of exchanging those Obligations for Certificates, will have the option of paying ro receiving the fractional part of 100 Calcutta Sicca Rupees in Cash.

10. Government reserves to itself a right of putting a stop at any time to the further reception into the Loan of any of the Public Securities enumerated in the above clauses (including the Treasury Notes) either wholly, or in part, by a notification to be made in the Calcutta Gazette; and none of the said Securities, which may hereafter be advertised for payment, will be receivable into the Loan at any time after they shall have been so advertised.

11. Subscriptions to this Loan will be received at Bombay, (and at Bombay only) in specie, at the exchange of 108 Bombay Rupees per 100 Calcutta Sicca Rupees.

12. The Sub-Treasurer at the Presidency where the transfer is made, will grant the Proprietor of the Obligation, an Acknowledgement or Certificate for the amount, in Calcutta Sicca Rupees, at the rates of exchange above specified bearing Interest at the rate of six per Cent. per Annum, from the date of such Acknowledgement until the, 31st of December 1810.

13. The Interest which may be due on the Acknowledgements on the 31st of December next, will be paid at either of the Presidencies in cash at the rates of exchange abovementioned, or the amount will be added to the Principal, the holder of the Acknowledgements receiving or paying, at his option, the fractional part of 100 Rupees in Cash, so that in all cases, the Notes ultimately to be granted by the Public Officers, may be for sum[illegible]ven hundreds of Calcutta Sicca Rupees.

14. The Acknowledgements, after the Proprietor shal[illegible] received the Interest due to the 31st December [illegible]ext, are to be transmitted to the Deputy Accountant General at Fort William, to be exchanged for a Promissory Note or Notes, not being less than 1000 Calcutta Sicca Rupees each, in even hundreds of Calcutta Sicca R[illegible]ees, and to bear date the 1st day of January 1811, [illegible] Notes will be numbered [illegible]d registered in the orde[illegible] [illegible]hich the Certificates a[illegible] presented at his Office.

15 The Accountant General of Fort St. George [illegible] Bombay will, on application from the holders of Acknowledgements transmit them to the Deputy Accountant General in Bengal, to be exchanged for Promissory Notes, free of every expence, whatever. The pro[illegible]rietor however must in every such case either [illegible]ive the Interest due on the acknowledgment in C[illegible] [illegible]r subscribe it in the manner abovementioned, befo[illegible] [illegible] acknowledgment is transmitted to Bengal, and mu[illegible] also [illegible]hereon the number and amount of the Promissory Notes which he would wish to receive in exchange for it, an[illegible] which will be issued accordingly to the amount of [illegible] acknowledgment for any sums in even hundreds [illegible] not less than 1,000 Calcutta Sicca Rupees.

16. The Notes of this loan shall not be paid off without a previous notice of 60 days being given to the public, by an advertisement to be published in the Calcutta Gazette. Such notice shall be considered as equivalent to a tender of payment at the period appointed for the discharge of the Notes so advertised for payment, and all interest thereon shall cease from the expiration of that period.

17. The promissory Notes to be so granted, shall be numbered and placed upon the General Register of the Registered debt of the Bengal presidency, and the principal be payable in cash in Bengal only. The notes shall be advertised for payment according to the order of priority in date and number in which they shall have been placed upon the General Register. But all Notes advertised at the same time for payment, shall become payable on demand without regard to priority, at the expiration of the notice; Government shall also be at liberty to advertise other Notes for payment without waiting for the expiration of pending notices, and to discharge the Notes, so subsequently advertised, at the expiration of the notice relating to them, notwithstanding the holders of Notes, comprized in prior advertisements, may have omitted, by themselves, or their Attornies duly authorised, to apply for payment.

18. It is clearly to be understood, that purchases by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and transfers of the Notes of the present Loan into any future Loan in the manner hitherto used, shall not be considered as infringements of the stipulation in the preceding clause, with respect to priority of payment.

19. For the accommodation of the Proprietors of Notes, residing at Fort St. George or Bombay, it is hereby provided that, on application to the Accountant General at either of those presidencies, they shall be entitled to have the Original Note issued by the Bengal Government exchanged for another Note for the same sum in Calcutta Sicca Rupees, and of the same tenor in every respect, or to have different Notes consolidated into one or more larger Notes or to have their Notes subdivided into smaller Notes, (not being for less than 1,000 Calcutta Sicca Rupees each,) on payment of the established fees of Office.

20. The Interest on the Promissory Notes shall be payable half yearly, on the 1st of July and the 1st of January, and it shall be optional with the proprietor of the Notes to receive payment of such Interest at Fort William, Madras, or Bombay, either in Cash, or by Bills to be drawn on the Honorable Court of Directors, at the exchange of 2 Shillings and 6 Pence per Calcutta Sicca Rupee, payable 6 months after sight: provided always, in the latter case, that the Interest, for which Bills may be so required, amount to the sum of 45 Pounds Sterling at the least; and no Bills will be granted for any smaller amount.

21 The Proprietors of Notes who may require the Interest to be paid at Fort St. George in Cash, shall be entitled to receive payment of it at that Presidency at the exchange of 335 172 Calcutta Sicca Rupees per 100 Star Pagodas; or, if the holder of a Note at that Presidency, be desirous of receiving the Interest in Bengal, the Sub-Treasurer at Fort St. George will grant him a draft on the Sub-Treasurer in Bengal, Payable at sight, for the sum in Calcutta Sicca Rupees, which may be due upon the Note, on account of interest, to the period of the last half yearly instalment.

22 The Proprietors of Notes who may require the interest to be paid at Bombay in Cash, shall be entitled to receive payment of it at that Presidency at the exchange of 100 Calcutta Sicca Rupees per 108 Bombay Rupees; or, if the holder of a Note at that Presidency, be desirous of receiving the interest in Bengal, the Sub-Treasurer at Bombay will grant him a draft on the Sub-Treasurer in Bengal, payable at sight, for the sum in Calcutta Sicca Rupees, which may be due upon the Note, on account of interest, to the period of the last half yearly instalment.

23. For the accommodation of persons returning to Europe, the holders of Promissory Notes, their Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, who may be desirous of receiving payment of the half yearly interest by bills on the Honorable Court of Directors, shall be entitled, on application to the Governor General in Council at Fort William, or to the Governor in Council at Fort St. George, or Bombay, to have their Promissory Notes (provided they amount to the principal sum of Sicca Rupees 12,000) deposited in charge of the Sub-Treasurer for the time being, at either of the three Presidencies, at the risk and under the security of the Company. An Acknowledgment will be granted by the Sub-Treasurer for the Promissory Notes so deposited with him, and the Interest accruing thereon, will be remitted as it shall become due, by Bills to be granted according to the terms of the present Advertisement, which Bills will be forwarded by the Accountant, or Deputy Accountant General, to the Proprietor, his Agent or Assign, according to the instructions which may be given for that purpose.

24. All applications to the Governor General in Council at Fort William, or to the Governor in Council at Fort St. George, or Bombay, to have Promissory Notes deposited in the Treasury, must be accompanied by the Notes so to be deposited, and directions must be written in the following terms, on the face and across the lines of each Note, and be attested by the signature of the Proprietor, or his constituted Attorney or Attornies.

"The In[illegible]est accruing half yearly on this Promissory N[illegible]s to be remitted (unless it shall be hereafter [illegible]ed to the contrary) by Bills to be drawn on the "Honorable the Court of Directors, pursuant to the "tenor of this Promissory Note, and the other conditions of the Advertisement, published in the Calcutta "Gazette of the —— 1810, payable to ———— and to "be forwarded to ————, but this Promissory Note, "shall not be pledged, sold, or in any manner negociated, or delivered up to any person whomsoever, nor "are these directions with respect to the mode of payment of the Interest to be in any manner altered, except on application to the Governor General (or Governor) in Council, to be made by myself, my Executors or Administrators, or under the authority of a "special Power of Attorney, specifying the number, "date, and amount of this Promissory Note, to be executed by me or them for that purpose."

25. For the satisfaction of persons, who may purpose to return to Europe before the 31st of December next, and who may be desirous of availing themselves [illegible] the accommodation offered them under the foregoing [illegible]uses, the Deputy Accountant General in Bengal wil[illegible] on their part, write the declaration above prescribe[illegible] [illegible]n the Promissory Notes, provided he shall receive [illegible]structions for that purpose, by an endorsement to executed on the Certificate or Certificates, under t[illegible] signature of the Proprietor, or his constituted Attor[illegible] or Attornies. The Deputy Accountant General wi[illegible] also make the necessary application to the Governor General in Council, for an order to the Sub-Treasurer, to receive the Promissory Notes in deposit, and will forward the Acknowledgement of that Officer for the deposit to the Proprietor of the Notes, or to his Agent or Assign, according to the instructions which may be furnished him for that purpose.

26 A Certificate or Acknowledgement will be granted in the following form for Subscriptions or transfers which may be made at the Treasuries of the different Presidencies.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

"I do hereby acknowledge, that A. B. has this day "paid into the Hon'ble Company's Treasury, the sum "of Calcutta Sicca Rupees ————, which is to be accounted for to him, or order, in manner following: "Interest on the principal at the rate of 6 per Cent. "per annum from this date to the 31st December 1810, "will be paid to him at the General Treasury of either "of the Presidencies of Fort William, Fort St. George, "or Bombay, or at his option, be added to the principal, "he paying or receiving the fraction of 100 Calcutta "Sicca Rupees, so that the amount may be brought to "even hundreds. And for the principal alone, or with "the Interest so added as the case may be, a Promissory Note, to be dated the 1st of January 1811, will be "granted on application to the Deputy Accountant "General in Bengal, payable conformably to the conditions of the Advertisement published in the Calcutta Gazette of the ———— 1810."

"C. D.
"*Sub-Treasurer.*"

27. Promissory Notes under the signature of the Secretary to the Government at Fort William, will be granted in the following form, in exchange for the Certificates.

"FORT WILLIAM

"Promissory Note for Calcutta Sicca Rupees————

"The Governor General in Council does hereby acknowledge to have received from A. B. the sum of "Calcutta Sicca Rupees ————, as a Loan to the "the Honorable the United Company of Merchants of "England trading to the East Indies; and does hereby "promise for, and on behalf of the said U. C. to repay "the said Loan, by paying the said sum to ————, "his Executors or Adminstrators, or his or their Order, "on demand, at the General Treasury at Fort William, "after the expiration of sixty days notice of payment, "to be given by the Governor General in Council in "the Calcutta Gazette, and to pay the Interest accruing on the said sum of Sicca Rupees ————, at the "rate of six per cent. per Annum, by half yearly payment, to the said ————, his Executors, Administrators, or his or their Order, on the 1st of July and "the 1st of January in each year, until the expiration "of sixty days after such notice of payment, as aforesaid, when all further Interest will cease. The Interest shall be payable at the General Treasuries of "Fort William, Fort St. George, or Bombay, at the "rates of Exchange specified in the margin, * or at "the option of the holder, by Bills to be drawn on the "Hon. Court of Directors, at the rate of Two Shillings "and Six Pence the Calcutta Sicca Rupee, payable Six "Months after Sight, with a further option to the "holder at Fort St. George or Bombay, to receive the "Interest by a Draft at sight on the Sub-Treasurer in "Bengal."

"Signed by the authority of the Governor General "in Council. (Signed) "E. F. Sec. to the Govt."
"ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
"Registered as No.————."

Published by order of the Right Hon. the Governor General in Council.

H. ST. G. TUCKER, Sec. to the Govt.

* Fort St. George—Cal. Sa. Rs. 335, 172 per 100 Ps. Bombay—Cal. Sa. Rs. 100 per 108 Bombay Rs.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER, 25 1810.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Mr. W. T. Larkins, Assistant to the Chief Secretary to Government in the Secret, Political and Foreign Departments.

Mr. John Gwatkin, Secretary to the Board of Trade and Marine Board.

Mr. John M'Dowall, Dutch Translator to Government.

Mr. Henry Lacon, Assistant to the Register to the Court of Sudder and Foujdaree Udalut.

Mr. Henry Dickenson, Assistant under the Register to the Court of Udalut in Zillah Chittoor.

Mr. J. B. Pybus, Assistant to the Superintendant of Stamps.

Captain Edmonds, to proceed to Europe on sick certificate.

Messrs. Thomas Sevestre and John White, to be Assistant Surgeons on the Establishment.

Surgeon J. Campbell, to proceed to Bengal on leave of absence for six months leave.

Lieutenant Henry Cramer, of His Majesty's 30th Regiment to act as Fort Adjutant and Paymaster to the depot at Poonamallee until further orders.

Lieutenant Waters, has received permission to proceed to Columbo, on leave of absence for three months.

Lieutenant and Adjutant Cregoe, to proceed to sea for the benefit of his health.

Lieutenant Colonel John Dighton, to command at Wallajahbad.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Spiers, to perform the medical duties at Cuddalore, during the absence of Mr. Campbell.

Lieutenant O. Kinnin, of the 15th Regiment Native [illegible]ntry to be Adjutant to the 2d Battalion, vice Na[illegible].

[illegible]ieutenant T. Prendergast, of the [illegible]th Regiment Na[illegible] Infantry to be Adjutant to the [illegible] Battalion, vice [illegible]s.

[illegible]utenant H. Smith, of the 24th Regiment Native In[illegible]y to be Fort Adju[illegible] [illegible]asulipatam, vice Pr[illegible]gast.

On Saturday last, a part of the Expedition the following Ships, [illegible] Majesty's Ships Cornwallis, Capt. Caulfield, and Phaeton, Captain Pellew, the Honorable Company's Ships Preston, Wm, Pitt, Alexander, Lushington, Phœnix, and Country Ships Lady Barlow, Europa, and Resource.

His Excellency Rear-Admiral Drury proceeded on board His Majesty's Ship Russell, Capt. Hoare, on Saturday, under a salute from the Fort, and sailed on Sunday after the Expedition, accompanied by His Majesty's Ships Clorinde, Capt. Briggs, Cornelia, Capt. Edgell, Hesper, Capt. Patterson, & Psyche, Capt. Edgecombe.

On Saturday Major General Warde and Staff embarked. The General, proceeding on Service, received a Salute of 15 Guns from the Battery of the Fort. Eleven Guns were also fired shortly after on the departure of Colonel Close, who has proceeded to England on the Fairlie, Capt. D'Esterre, which ship left the Roads on Saturday in company with the first part of the Expedition.

PASSENGERS:

Per Fairlie:—Colonel Close, Captain Sydenham, Captain Edmonds, 1st Bat. 16th Regt. N. I. and Master Oakes.

Saturday being the Anniversary of His Majesty's Coronation, a Royal Salute, from the Saluting Battery, was fired at noon. Immediately after which a like number of Guns were discharged from the Batteries of His Highness the Nabob's Palace at Chepauk.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures since our last.

ARRIVAL.—September 18, Country Ship General Wellesley, Capt. D. Chauvet, from Portsmouth 23d May, and Madeira the 7th June.

DEPARTURES.—Sept. 22d, H. C. Ship William Pitt, Capt. Charles Graham, to the Expedition.—do. H. M. Ship Cornwallis, Capt. Caulfield, to do.—do. H. C. Ship Alexander, Captain W. Younghusband, to do.—do. H. C. Ship Lushington, Capt. James Hay, to do.—do. H. C. Ship Preston, Capt. H. Sturrock, to do—do. H. C. Ship Phoenix, Capt. James Ramsden, to do.—do. H. C. Freighted Ship Fairlie, Capt. W. P. D'Esterre, to England.—23d H. M. Ship Clorinde, Capt T. Briggs, to do.—do. Country Ships Lady Barlow, A. M'Askell, to the Expedition.—do. Ship Europa, Capt. J. Douglas, to do.—Ship Resource, Capt. A. Simpson, to do.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.—At Rajahmundry, on the 16th Instant, the Lady of P. R. Cazalet, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Verdachellum, on the 17th instant, the Lady of M. D. Cockburn, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

At the Presidency, on Saturday last, the Lady of the Reverend Edward Vaughan, Acting Senior Chaplain, of a Daughter.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.—At Keitah, in Bundlecund, on the 8th ult. the Lady of Captain Henry Finch, of a Daughter.

On Wednesday night, the Lady of C. M. Ricketts, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.

On Wednesday, the Lady of Charles Whalley, Esq. of a Son.

On Thursday, the 30th ultimo, Mrs. W. Wallis, of a Son.

On Sunday, the 26th ultimo, Mrs. Stansbury, of a Son.

On Manday, the 3d instant, Mrs. Daniel Crouch, of a Son.

On the 18th of August, at Hazreepoor, Mrs. Deverell of a Son.

DEATHS.—On Wednesday the 29th ultimo, at his Villa at Russapuglah, Mr. John Andrews.

On Thursday the 30th ult. at Barrackpore, Thomas Evans, Esq. Collector of Government Customs at Hoogly.

On Thursday the 30th ult. Mr. William Boyle, aged 65.

Lately, the Reverend Father Francisco De Borja, Chaplain of the Portuguese ship *Santa Cruz.*

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.—At Enfield, C. Edman, Esq. of late Surgeon, of his Majesty's Ship Russell, to Miss Powel.

Sir Wm. Langham, Bart. to Augusta Priscilla, only [illegible]ghter of the Hon. William Henry Irby.

[illegible]IRTHS.—The Lady of Lieut. Colonel Davis, of Nottingham-place, of a daughter.

Lately, at Thames Ditton, in Surrey, the Lady of Edward Taylor, Esq. one of the Representatives for Canterbury, of a Son.

DEATHS.—In York-street, St. James's-square, Miss A. Hoare, daughter of H. H. Hoare, Esq.—In Lower Grosvenor-place Marianna daughter of Captain Staepoole, R. N.—On the coast of Africa, Captain J. Wittman, of his Majesty's ship Dauntless.—At Greenock, Lieut. R. Macleod, of his Majesty's ship Minotaur.—At Queensferry, Scotland, in his 91st year, Mr. M. Ballam, Surgeon. The early part of his life was spent in the naval service of his country. At the unsuccessful attack on Carthagena, in the year 1,[illegible], he was landed to do duty as an Assistant Surgeon to the troops, along with the celebrated Dr. Smollett, then also an Assistant Naval Surgeon, of whom he always spoke in terms of high esteem.

Colonels H. Scott—

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. F. Aiskell, 1st Garrison & S. Irton—Lieut.—Major Frith, 2d Bat. Company Vizaga. H. S. Lee, 21st N. I.—Ca- 13th Regt.—Infantry—Major A. Grant, 1st det A. Tullet.—Cornet H. Doveton, 1st N. C. Bat. 24th Pilkington, 59th Foot—Pay-Master —Lieuton, 22d Dragoons—Assistant Surgeon Hutson, 2d Bat. 11th Regt.—Lieut. Pew, Bat. 20th Regt.—Capt. Charlesworth, 1st Bat. 24th Regt.—Ensign Fenoulhet, 2d Bat. 20th Regt.—Lieut. Handcock, Military Institution—Lieut. Nixon, 1st Bat. 24th Regt.—Ensign Watson, do. do.—Ensign Harvey, do. do. —J. Babington, Esq. Malabar Translator to Govt.—and Mr. R. Wheeler.

DEPARTURES.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. Scott, 2d Bat. 4th Regt.—and Lieutenant I. Adshead.

CALCUTTA MORNING POST.

SEPTEMBER [illegible] 1810.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, Acct. Genl.'s Office, September 5, 1810.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all the Treasury Notes of this Government, which may be Outstanding from No. 501 to No. 800 of 1810 11 inclusive, will be discharged on application at the General Treasury, on Thursday, the 13th instant, on which day the Interest thereon will cease.

W. EGERTON, *Acct. General.*

Fort William, Public Department, August 31, 1810.

THE Public are hereby informed, that the Treasury Notes of this Government, which may be issued after this date, will bear Interest at the reduced rate of Four per Cent. per Annum.

Published by Order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

H. ST. G. TUCKER, *Sec. to Government.*

Late on Wednesday last, an express reached town from Kedgeree, announcing the arrival at Saugor, of H. M.'s ship Illustrious, Captain W. R. Broughton.

The first embarkation of the troops, proceeding on foreign service, took place at Barrackpore, on Wednesday afternoon.

His Majesty's 14th and 22d Regiments, embarked yesterday morning.

The whole it is expected, will reach Saugor, to-morrow morning.

Lieutenant Colonel Kelso, Major Lindsay, Captain Hall, and about 240 men of the 22d, embark on the Illustrious.

As the springs rise about the 14th instant, the whole of the transports, will, it is confidently expected, clear the pilots by the 16th or 17th at the latest.

ASIATIC MIRROR,

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1810.

On Thursday last, a small Portuguese brig, named the Princess of Brazil, arrived in the Hooghly from Rio Janeiro. She touched, on her passage to this Port, at Monte Video, and at the Cape of Good Hope, and lastly at Madras, whence she sailed on the 19th ultimo. The Princess of Brazil left Rio Janeiro, the latter end of December, and Monte Video, on the 25th of March.

Letters have been received by this conveyance, from Buenos Ayres and Monte Video, dated in March. They afford little or no public news of any moment. The Colonial Markets in that quarter, continued to be glutted with European goods of all descriptions; and trade in general is represented as languid.

The Illustrious, 74, has been substituted by his Excellency Admiral Drury, for the Cornwallis frigate, to take under her convoy the ships of the Armament now on the eve of departure from Bengal. The arrival of the Illustrious is hourly expected from Madras.

Orders have been transmitted to Dinapore, for the European Regiment to repair, immediately to the Presidency, in order to embark on foreign service.

A vessel, named the Brothers, commanded by Captain Learmouth, sailed yesterday for Bourbon.

J. Lyon, Esq. of the Civil Service, embarked for Bourbon, with the Brothers, for the benefit of his health.

On Thursday last, the Right Honorable the Governor General entertained at dinner, at the Government House, the Officers of His Majesty's 14th and 22d Regiments of Foot, and the Detachment of Artillery, ordered on foreign service. The Honorable the Members of Council, General Macan, Commanding the Presidency Station, and a number of Gentlemen of the Civil Service, were present, the company amounting in all to about 140. The Entertainment afforded high satisfaction to all the guests. The occasion of the meeting was calculated to excite a pleasing train of sentiments, which every circumstance of the entertainment contributed to increase. The dinner was profuse and elegant, the wines were good, and the spirit of conviviality shed it's happy influence around the board. In the course of the evening. The Right Honorable the Governor General rose, and gave as a Toast,

"Success to Colonel Kelso and the Expedition," with three times three.

The Company did not separate till a late hour.

On Saturday last, the two Volunteer Battalions of Sepoys, received their colours at Barrackpore from the hands of Lord Minto. In the evening, Major Burton and Captain Lumley, commanding the two Battalions, and the Officers of both corps, were entertained by his Lordship at the Park. "The Commandants of the two Battalions," "Success to the Expedition," with a number of other Toasts suited to the occasion, followed in quick succession; and the evening passed with gaiety and cheerfulness.

Previously to the sailing of the Lord Minto, from Bourbon, a small force had been sent to take possession of Flat Island and the Coin de Mer, situated about 12 miles to the Northward of the Mauritius. This service had been successfully accomplished. A small Battery and some other works were going forward on Flat Island, so as to render it secure against any attempt of the enemy.

The Honorable Company's Cruizer Nautilus, [illegible] the Expedition. After getting clear of the river, the Nautilus will precede the armament, and make the best of her way to Rodrigue. Charles Stokes, Esq. formerly in the suite of Lord Wellesley, Captain Fountaine and Lieutenant Rich, embark on board the Nautilus.

Yesterday morning, the Honorable Company's Packet Georgiana, Captain Leigh, moved from her moorings off Calcutta, preparatory to dropping down to Saugor Roads.

BOMBAY COURIER,

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1810.

The arrival of the Futty Khier from the Gulph in the course of the last week has supplied us with nothing new relative to European politics.

In noticing the arrival of the Benares from Bussora in a late number we stated that no intelligence had transpired respecting the continent of Europe. We have since however learnt some particulars of intelligence from which it should seem that a rupture is on the eve of taking place between Russia and the Imperial Courts of France and Austria.

According to authentic intelligence from Vienna towards the end of March, it appeared that Bonaparte's alliance with the Austrian family, was a measure connected with that usurper's favorite object of restoring the Kingdom of Poland; it continued however matter of speculation whether a Prince of the Austrian or Saxon line would ascend the throne of Warsaw. It is not impossible that the Archduke Ferdinand, brother to the new Empress of France may marry the daughter of the King of Saxony and by immediately becoming Grand Duke of Warsaw, pave his way to the Throne.

The first intimation of the projected alliance between Bonaparte and Austria caused a great sensation at the Court of St. Petersburg. The Romanzoffs were in danger of losing their credit and it was expected that the English party would gain the ascendancy.

General Benningsen who was marching towards Moldavia and Wallachia at the head of 18 regiments (upwards of 60,000 men) with the view of reinforcing the Russian army which had sustained severe checks on the left bank of the Danube, and enabling it to push on to Constantinople, was directed to retrogade into Russian Poland.

The Emperor Francis had consented to give up the two Gallicias, and in short all Austrian Poland; It was also confidently asserted that there was a common understanding between France and Austria to coerce Russia into the surrender of her share of Poland, if she refused to yield it.

Under these circumstances it must be concluded that a War between Russia and France is inevitable:—Still however there is a chance of the Emperor Alexander being bullied into submission.

This weak Prince has contracted a habit of subserviency towards Bonaparte, which, even supposing he has still sufficient spirit to shake off the yoke, must ever palsy his energies and deprive him of self confidence when opposed to the usurper, whom he has affected to admire and revere. Bonaparte could not seize on a more favorable opportunity for smiting that Bugbear which once scared Europe—that huge, but tottering Fabric,—the Russian Power,—and shiver it to atoms!

Finland is already in revolt—Poland will rise at the command of France and Austria. Sweden may justly claim those fertile Provinces Ingria, Livonia &c. which are part of the very Vitals of the Empire; and if her demands are backed by the Western and Southern Eagles, Alexander must surrender his stolen Plumes.

In short there is little room to doubt that ere the lapse of one short year "the Emperor *of all the Russ a's*" will dwindle down to the *Czar of Muscovy*.

The Hon'ble Company's Cruizer Mornington having under convoy the extra ships Alexander and Sir Stephen Lushington arrived at Madras on the 25th ultimo.

The Diomede Capt Cook with the fleet fo[r] China under her convoy passed Point de Gal[le] on the 21st ult. all well.

Captain Pym o[f] the Sirius captured on t[he] 25th July an American ship, the Thames [o]f New York, goin[g] into Port Louis laden w[ith] Coffee and Spice [from B]atavia.

Captain Pym [illegible] Port Louis c[n] the 25th, and it does not seem that he saw more than three frigates lying there, having their yards and topmasts struck. It is probable therefore that the two Frigates not having at that time got back to the Isle of France with their prizes may fall into the hands of the blockading squadron which had returned to its station.

August 30th.—Arrived Honourable Company's brig, Thetis, Lieutenant Willian Maxfield, from a Cruize.

Ditto do.—Ditto Honourable Company's schooner Sylph, Lieut. Henry Hardie, from do.

September 1st.—Ditto Grab ship Hannah, Nacqudah Hammut, from Cutch.

BOMBAY COURIER EXTRAORDINARY.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1810.

Yesterday anchored in the harbour H. M. Ship Doris, Captain Lye, from the Gulph.

Intelligence has been received from Constantinople to the end of June.

The following are some of the particulars of news which have come to our knowledge.

Sir Francis Burdett continued in the Tower in the latter end of April the date of the latest advices from England.

A most splendid action has been fought between the Spartan Frigate, Capt. Brenton and a Squadron fitted out by Murat King of Naples for the purpose of taking the Spartan and Success. The Squadron consisted of a Frigate of 44 Guns, a Corvette of 32, a brig of 8, a Cutter of 12 guns and 8 large gun boats. This force consisting of 98 guns and 1100 men, the Spartan gallantly engaged, beat them off and captured the brig. On board the French Frigate 150 men were killed and nearly all the rest wounded. The Corvette suffered severely in loss of men, had one of her sides almost driven in and was rendered unfit for service. The Captain of the French Frigate lost an arm.

The Spartan had only 10 men killed and 22 wounded. Capt. Brenton was severely wounded near the groin, but is out of danger.

The intelligence from Spain is more promising than our last advices led us to expect.

So far was Spain from being subdued that the French acknowledge in May that 60,000 more French troops were under orders to march into that country. Bonaparte has recalled some of his Generals. He has sent Massena and Macdonald to replace Augereau and another.

The Austrians and Catalonians defended every inch of ground and the Spanish Generals grown wise by experience avoid general actions, but annoy the French by the harassing warfare of posts.

Lord Wellington with 30,000 English troops occupies a central position for covering both Badajos and Ciuidad Rodriguez. Marshal Beresford supports Lord Wellington with 22,000 Portuguese regulars. Some affairs of posts had taken place between Lord Wellington and Marshal Ney.

The intelligence from Cadiz is to the 1st of May at which time the French were before that city which is strongly garrisoned by Spanish, English and Portuguese troops amounting to 22,000 men and was plentifully provided with every necessary. The Spaniards had destroyed all the works on the western side, from which the French might annoy the city. The latter had not been able to undertake any serious operations against Cadiz from the want of heavy cannon.

The Island of St. Maura surrendered to our forces under General Oswald in April. Corfu, the only Island which yet holds out was expected soon to surrender, being in great distress for corn and other necessaries; and the vigilance of our blockading squadron intercepting all supplies.

Hostilities had been renewed with serious and dreadful effect between the Russian and Turkish armies. The Pehlivan Pasha with 5000 men, had been totally cut to pieces by a body of 20,000 Russians at Pazargeck near Silistria. After this the Russians advanced to the seige of Varna. The whole force of the Russians on the south of the Danube is estimated at nearly 50,000 men. It is said that the Grand Signior is to take the field in person.

A dreadful fire had broken out at Constantinople on the 21st of April which in the course of 12 hours destroyed 2000 houses. More than half the Pera is in ruins. The British palace, being an insulated building was saved, but with difficulty; all the quarter around it was destroyed.

The body of Lord Collingwood who died on the 7th March, had been sent to England and Sir Charles Cotton had proceeded to take on him the command in the Mediterranean.

Intelligence was also received from Persia which mention the latest private accounts from England via Constantinople to be the 7th May and Francfort Journals to the 27th May.

In consequence of the favourable reception of Mr. Mackenzie the Agent for Prisoners on his arrival at Paris hopes were entertained of a peace.

The Persian accounts say that the Russians had been defeated in a general engagement on the banks of the Danube by the Turks under Yoosoof Pacha with great loss and that overtures had been made by Russia to Turkey for peace.

Sir Gore Ousely goes out to Persia with a salary of £8000 per annum, and a pension of £3000 on retiring.

BOMBAY GAZETTE,

WEDNESDAY, SEPT 12, 1810.

Mr. Adair, was on the eve of quitting Constantinople, and the Secretary of Legation Mr. Stratford Canning, was to succeed him.

General Malcolm was expected at Bagdad on his return from his mission to the court of Persia. The King on his taking leave presented him with a Star and confered on him the dignity of Khan.

The H. C Ship Prince of Wales, which carried the June Mail, and for the safety of which, some fears were entertained, had arrived at the Bar of Bussorah river.—And the Mercury and Ternate with the overland packets of the following months, had passed Muscat, the last ship sailed hence on the 17th ultimo, having made the passage across in seventeen days.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY MAY 2.

MIDDLESEX PETITION.

Mr. BYNG presented the following Petition, unanimously agreed to at a numerous meeting of the Freeholders, convened by the Sheriff, at Hackney, on the 26th of April.

"To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled,

"The Petition of the Freeholders of Middlesex, agreed to in full County, the 26th day of April, 1810.

"SHEWETH,

"That we have observed with concern, that in the cases of Mr. John Gale Jones and Sir Francis Burdett, Bart. your House assumed and exercised a power unknown to the law, and unwarranted by the Constitution. Your Speaker's warrant has been executed by Military force: an Englishman's house, his sanctuary, has been violated, and the blood of unoffending Citizens has been shed in the streets: Against the existence, as well as the exercise of this power, we solemnly protest—a protest the more necessary, because your votes in its support are entered on your Journals—not so the letter of Sir Francis Burbett to your Speaker, denying you such jurisdiction. In the early part of this reign, in the case of Mr. Wilkes, the rights of this Country, and of the nation, were repeatedly and grossly violated by the House of Commons. At length the law triumphed. After a struggle of nearly 20 years, the House abandoned the pretensions they had arrogated, and expunged from their Journals all their declarations, orders, and resolutions, as being subversive of the rights of the whole body of Electors of this kingdom. You have, during your pleasure, deprived the Citizens of Westminster of their share in the representation of the public at large, of the exertions of a faithful servant, in whose ability, firmness, and integrity, they pre-eminently confide. We view with jealousy and suspicion the shutting up Sir Francis Burdett in prison, when the attention of the nation is directed with anxiety to his intended motion for a Reform in the Representation of the People in your Honourable House; that House in which the traffic of seats has been avowed, in the case of Mr. Perceval and Lord Castlereagh, to be as notorious as the Sun at noon day,' a practice, at the mention of which, in the emphatic language of your Speaker, 'our Ancestors would have started with indignation.' We therefore, pray you to follow the example of your predecessors, to expunge all your declarations, orders, and resolutions on the subject, as tending to the subversion of our liberties, and to the introduction of a Military despotism, and to recal Sir Francis Burdett to the service of the country in Parliament, that he may there enforce that plan of Reform which last Session he so powerfully recommended, and which, in our opinion, is absolutely necessary for the stability and honour of the Throne, and the safety and well-being of the People.

"Signed, in the name and on the behalf of this Meeting."

Mr. BYNG then moved that the Petition do lie on the table.—Mr. Mellish said, that although he should second the motion of his Hon. Colleague, he did not feel himself bound to support the Petition.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that the Petition be again read by the Clerk.—It was read accordingly. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had no doubt that the Petition was an insult; but he was so unwilling to have it thought that the House came to a hasty decision on the subject, that he would vote for adjourning the debate. After observations from several other Members, the debate was adjourned till the next day.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY, MAY 4.

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

Mr. CREEVY moved for a variety of papers respecting the late transactions in the Madras Army, and others relating to the Civil Government of Madras, on which he made some animadversions, and which gave rise to a discussion, on which Mr. Dundas, Sir Hugh Montgomery, Lord A. Hamilton, Sir John Anstruther, and other Members spoke, after which several of the motions were agreed to.

The House having gone into a Committee on his Majesty's Message, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved a Resolution for giving 7000l. a year to his Royal Highness the Duke of Brunswick. After some conversation the Resolution was agreed to;—Adjourned to Monday.

MONDAY MAY 15.

EAST INDIA COMPANY.

Mr. Astell presented a Petition from the East India Company, setting forth the great expences incurred by them in furthering the objects of the British Government in the capture of Ceylon, and in the expedition to Egypt; and laying claim to a large balance in their favour, in consequence of such expences.

Mr. Astell moved, that the said Petition be referred to the Committee now fitting on the Affairs of the Company, to examine and report thereon their opinion to the House.

Mr. Creevey considered this as a most extraordinary application. No less a sum than 1,500,000l. had been paid last year by the public to the Company, in liquidation of their claims, and now, when the accounts between them and the public were supposed to be closed (and the House had been told as much last year by the Chancellor of the Exchequer), the Company came again, and called for a sum not much less than 1,900,000l. Besides, for the four last years there had been no East India budget, no report or connected view of the general state of the Company's affairs, so that the House could

not examine the justice of the claim, which appeared to him one of the most preposterous he had ever heard.

Mr. Grant maintained, that the claim was a just one, which the Company had never given up, nor had it ever consented to acknowledge that the accounts between them and the public were closed, and the balance settled. All the Co[illegible]any asked for was justice, and a fair referen[illegible] t[illegible] the Committee for an examination of t[illegible] [illegible]ims.

Lor[illegible] A. Hamilton contended, that the House shoula nave some general account of the Company's affairs before the claim was acceded to.

[illegible]he Chancellor of the Exchequer wished to sta[illegible] the information he had given on this matter to the Gentlemen who had met him on the sub[illegible]t of the Loan. He had stated his belief t[illegible] t[illegible]e East India Company would apply for about two millions as due to them by the Public. [illegible] Parliament should sanction this claim, then [illegible]500,000l. would be wanted by way of [illegible]oan for its liquidation. He meant to give no opinion on the justice of the claim, but certainly he could see no reason why it should not be referred to a Committee, for the purpose of investigating its merits.

Mr. Whitbread had understood from the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite, last year, that the balance between the Company and the Public was then struck, though he confessed the Honourable Chairman of the Company (Mr. Grant) had never acknowledged this. The Chancellor of the Exchequer then was still Chancellor now; and he would ask, how unsatisfactory was it to the public, that the Company should come forward, time after time, and set up new claims, after they were supposed to have made a conclusive agreement with the public? He must protest against this practice of opening closed accounts, when the public had a right to suppose that the balance was struck. The Honorable Gentleman wished the doors of the House to be thrown wide open to petitions to-day, but that was not the case every day.

Mr. Dundas observed, that all the Company asked, was for the House to enquire into their claims, and decide upon them as was thought fit.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS,—May 21.

NAVAL TRANSPORTS.

Lord Melville rose to make his promised motion on the subject of the transport of troops on Foreign Expeditions in King's ships. The substance of the Resolution he meant to propose was, that the superior advantages of employing King's ships, fitted up for the purpose of transporting Troops, instead of hired Transports, made it incumbent on the Board of Admiralty to provide, as speedily as possible, a number of vessels of that description. His Lordship after an elaborate speech of two hours and an half concluded by moving a Resolution, in substance such as we have stated.

Lord Mulgrave spoke at great length on the subject, and defended the conduct of the Admiralty, and concluded by moving the previous question.

The Earl of Warwick said a few words, and the Earl of Galloway strenously supported the motion of Lord Melville.

The Earl of Liverpool stated various reasons why the question should not be farther entertained.

The previous question was then carried *nen. dis.*

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, MAY 1.

The King has been pleased to grant to the Right Hon. Henry Baron Mulgrave, the Office of Master General of his Majesty's Ordnance of the United Kingdom.

[illegible]e King has been pleased to constitute and appoint the Right Hon. Charles Yorke, Sir Richard Bickerton, Bart. Vice Admiral of the Red Squadron of his Majesty's Fleet, Robert Ward, E[illegible] James Buller, Esq. W. Domett, Esq. Vice [illegible] of the Blue Squadron of his Majesty's Fleet, [illegible]ert Moorsom [illegible] and William Lowther, E[illegible] [illegible] Viscount Lowther) to be h[illegible] [illegible]ajesty's Comm[illegible]oners for executing the Office of High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dominions, islands, and territories thereto belonging.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, MAY 1.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Worth, of His Majesty's Sloop Helena, to Vice Admiral Whitshed, dated at Sea, t[illegible] 19th April 1810.

I have to acquaint you that his Majesty's sloop under my command gave chase to a sail seen at day-light, which continued until nine o'clock at night; then, after firing a few guns she surrendered, and proved to be the brig Grand Napoleon, of Nantz; she sailed from thence on the 13th ult. manned with 124 men, armed with 16 guns, viz. 12 18-pounder carronades (English) and 4 long guns. She is the most complete appointed French cruiser I have ever seen: is 280 tons, and 3 months old.

DOWNING-STREET, MAY 2, 1810.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Robert Gordon, Esq. to be Lieutenant Governor of the Settlement of Berbice.

War Office, May 5.—*10th Regiment Light Dragoons.*—Major Charles Palmer to be Lieutenant Colonel, by purchase, vice Leigh, who retires.—Capt. Lord Robert Manners to be Major, by purchase. *45th Regiment of Foot.*—Major Humphrey Bland to be Lieutenant Colonel, by purchase, vice Wardrobe, who retires.—Brevet Major R. G. Elrington to be Major, by purchase. *48th ditto.*—Brevet Major Molyneux Marston to be Major, without purchase, vice Sewell, promoted in the 89th foot. *82d ditto.*—Capt. Hugh Falconar, from the 71st foot, to be Major, vice Colelough, deceased. *89th di to.*—Lieut. Col. Robert Sewell, from the 48th foot, to be Lieut. Colonel, without purchase. *93d ditto.*—Lieutenant Col. George Johnstone, from the New Brunswick Fencibles, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Halkett, who exchanges. *New Brunswick Fencibles.*—Lieut. Col. Alexander Halkett, from the 93d foot, to be Lieut. Col.

Brevet.—Major W. Doran, of the 79th foot, to be Lieut. Col. in the Army.

Staff.—Major Colin Campbell, of the 70th foot, to be Deputy Adjutant General to the Forces serving in the Island of Malta, (with the rank of Lieut. Col. in the Army,) vice Sewell, who resigns.

Queen's Palace, May 2.—The King was this day pleased to confer the Honor of Knighthood on William Wynn, Esq. Governor of Sandown Fort.

The King has been pleased to appoint Vice Admiral Sir John Thomas Duckworth, K. B. to be Governor and Commander in Chief of the Island of Newfoundland.

Downing Street, May 12.

A letter, of which the following is an extract, has been received from Capt. Maclaine, addressed to Lieutenant-General Graham, commanding his Majesty's forces at Cadiz:

Sir, Cadiz, April 23.

I have the honor to inform you, that at two o'clock on the morning of the 21st, the enemy opened upon the 74 gun ship St. Paulo, and gun-boats stationed near Fort Matagorda, with hot shot and succeeded in forcing them to abandon their position.

Immediately after this, they opened upon Fort Matagorda a very heavy cannonade of guns and mortars, but as it would have been impossible to direct our fire with a certainty, I ordered Lieut. Brereton, of the Royal Artillery, to delay our fire until day-break.

The morning discovered three batteries opposed to us, in the Trocadero, of 31 guns, and from the flight of their shells we judged they had eight mortars in other three batteries. From the time they commenced firing at the fort they kept up a most tremendous cannonade of shot and shells with great effect, until night, when the enemy and the fort both discontinued.

That day's fire made a very large breach in the escarp of the rampart, on which was the principal part of our guns, and completely laying open our magazine.

We were, from the manner the enemy placed his batteries, and which they had contrived to do under mask of the houses in the village of Trocadero, (distant from the fort about 900 yards) only able to bring 7 guns to bear on them; yet with these we contrived to silence and, as I conceive, dismounted the guns of one of their batteries, in which were six 32-pounders.

The whole of the night of the 21st, and morning of the 22d, I employed in endeavouring to repair the parapet of the south-east face, composed of sand bags, and which, from the very heavy fire of 21 pieces of cannon, (most of them of 32-pounders) the enemy had totally demolished, so that the men at the guns were perfectly exposed.

We continued to replace the sand bags and fill up the breach, so as to put ourselves in a tolerable state of defence, and at day-break in the morning the enemy opened with a salvo from all his batteries. We returned the fire with the same spirit and success as yesterday, but the fort soon became a complete ruin, and no where afforded any shelter for the reliefs. We left the fort at ten A. M. Captain Stackpole, of the Royal Navy, having been sent by the Admiral to complete its destruction.

Among the killed I am sorry to return Major Lefebyre, of the Royal Engineers; he was killed clos[illegible] to me by a cannon ball; the loss of suc[illegible] [illegible] excellent officer is deeply to be lamen-[illegible]

(Signed) A. MACLAINE
Capt. 94th Regt. late Commander of Fort, Matagorda.

List of Killed and Wounded at Fort Matagorda, on the 21st and 22d of April.

Total.—1 Major (Lefebyre). 15 seamen, Marines, and soldiers killed. 1 Lieutenant (Brereton), 2 Midshipmen, 1 serjeant, 53 seamen and privates wounded.

Captain Maclaine speaks in the highest terms of the good conduct of the officers and men.

English Extrac[illegible]s.

LONDON,—April 30, 1810.

Paris papers, containing intelligence [illegible] Paris to the 23d inst. are received. They [illegible] an account of the last sitting of the Legisla[illegible] Body, which terminated with an official [illegible]dress from the Counsellor of State, in wh[illegible] the following interesting allusions were ma[illegible] to the war with this country, and the relations of France with the rest of Europe:—

"You have witnessed, Gentlemen, the *Senatus Consultum,* which unites to the French Empire the city of Rome, the ancient patrimony of the Cæsars and of Charlemagne. This act of the constitution of the Empire, indicated by history, counselled by policy, and decreed by genius, joins parts of the Western Empire which have long been separated, and establishes an alliance between the Tiber and the Seine, between Paris and Rome. Finally this act, respecting the authority, always sacred, of the Church, and preparing the true glory of religion, secures the independence of thrones, and the respect of sovereigns.—A new department will be formed, under the name of the *Department des Bouches du Rhin;* and the remainder of the ceded territory will be united to the department of the *Deux Nethes,* which will thus be rendered one of the most considerable, most important, and most wealthy of the Empire.—Meanwhile, the Confederation of the Rhine has its consideration increased, its power confirmed, and the ties which unites its members drawn closer. If the war still growl in those regions, the pernicious power of reaching which the English yet retain, it is either at such a distance on the frontiers of the Ottoman Empire, that Europe cannot long suffer from it, and Asia alone is menaced (unless the Divan return to better principles);—or for but a short period beyond the Pyrenees, until the ports of Spain shall be opened to our arms and closed to England. From that moment the peace of Europe may de regarded as secured by the sanctity of treaties, the extent of power, the conformity of interests, and the superiority of genius. You have seen an august Messenger of Peace, a sacred pledge of eternal alliance, arrive in the heart of France, which has thereby been intoxicated with joy, and transported with love. It has been your destiny to be witnesses of the solemn bonds which will for ever unite Napoleon and Maria Louisa, and have at the same time united the interest of France and the interests of Austria, for the happiness of the two nations, and the tranquility of the world. All the allied nations bless an event which completes the establishment of their power, and cements the ties which unite them. Enlightened policy and consoled humanity give it equal applause; the reason of Europe sanctions it; but it belongs in particular to France to feel all its value."

The *Moniteur* of the 23d is almost completely filled with the discussions in the House of Commons respecting Sir F. Burdett, and the documents recently laid before Parliament relative to the misunderstanding between Lord Wellington and General Cuesta.

An American Gentleman is arrived in town, who left Paris a few days ago. Previous to his departure, he had an interview with General Armstrong, who told him he had passports in his possession, to enable him to leave France; and that it was his intention to return home with his family some time between that time and the first of June. For this purpose he had purchased a sequestered American vessel. Mr. Armstrong expressed his opinion, that his departure would not be conclusive of a rupture between France and America; inasmuch as Mr. Beckwith Livingstone was to succeed him in his diplomatic character.

The master of an American vessel, who is arrived from France, states, that he was lately witness to the execution of several Spanish women at St. Sebastian's, who were condemned to death for having conveyed provisions to some of their countrymen that were in arms against the French. He also reports that Turreau, the French Minister to the United States, was recalled and that a M. Moustier had been appointed to succeed him.

The following arrangements of titles, and of dislocations, and creations of Kings, are reported, in letters from Germany, to have been determined on, between the Emperors of France and Austria:—

Napoleon I. Emperor of France, &c. and King of the Romans.—Francis II. Emperor of Austria and Franconia, and Co-protector of the Confederation of the Rhine.—The Archduke Charles, King of Spain and the Indies.—Joseph Napoleon to be King of Italy.—Ferdinand IV. to be restored to the throne of the Two Sicilies.—Joachim to be King of Poland.—Eugene to be King of Macedonia.—Louis Napoleon to be King of Bavaria.—The Hereditary Prince of Bavaria to be King of Holland and Berg.—Jerome Napoleon to be King of Wirtemberg.—The King of Wirtemberg to be King of Westphalia.—The Grand Duke of Baden to be King of Switzerland.—The King of Pr[illegible]ia to cede Silesia to Austria.

The Fifth Report of the Committee [illegible] Expenditure has been printed. It relat[illegible]ly to Mr. Villiers, the late Paymaster of Ma[illegible]ines. His deficiency amounted to 264,507l for which an extent has issued, but his property is not more than 113,000l. The Commissioners recommend that the office be suppressed, and that the business be transferred to the office of the Treasurer of the Navy. The inquiry led to the discovery of a default in the office of the late Conductor, Mr. Charles Barrow, to the amount of 5,689l. for which an extent has also been issued, but not more than 500l. is likely to be recovered. To pre[illegible]nt the recurrence of such a default, a securit[illegible] has been taken from his successor in the s[illegible]m [illegible] 2000l.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras.

HADDYAPAH CHITTY.

VERS.

Ramasawmy, Ramachendroo, Narsimmah and Boochummah Representatives of Bandy Appoo Naick deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Monday the 8th, and Tuesday the 9th October next, will be Sold by Sheriff's Sale, on the Premises, between 4 and 6, in the afternoon of each day, a large and small Houses & Grounds situated in Peddoo Naieks Pettah, No. 9, & 65, Permall Moodelliar street, viz.

On Monday the 8th, the large House No. 9, measuring in Length from East to West 102 feet, & in breadth from North to South 40 feet or thereabouts.

And on Tuesday the 9th, the small House & Ground No. 65, measuring in length from East to West 55 feet, and in breadth from North to South 30½ feet or thereabouts, being the property of the above named Defendant; and seized by order of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

A deposit of 10 per cent. is to be paid by the Person or Persons who shall Purchase the said Premises, and all Persons who shall attend the Sale, are to take notice thereof, and come prepared; accordingly, and unless the said Premises shall be paid for at the expiration of 10 days, after the days of Sale, the deposit shall be forfeited, the said Premisees to be resold, & any deficiency, to be made good, by the first Purchasers, and all advantages forfeited.

S. H. GREIG,
Sheriff.

Madras, 24th, *Sept.* 1810.

ADMINISTRATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Application was this day made to the Honorable the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, on the Ecclesiastical side, for Letters of Administration de bonis non to the Estate and Effects of JOSHUA SMITH, deceased; late a Captain in the Service of His Highness Wallajah the late Nabob of the Carnatic, to be granted to Mr. THOMAS BLYTH, in right of his Wife, as one of the personal Representatives of the said deceased, with the Will annexed with liberty for JAMES HENRY SMITH, the other personal Representative, to apply for like Letters of Administration when he shall think fit.

WILLIAM LIGHT,
Proctor.

Madras, September 17, 1810. (2.)

ADVERTISEMENT.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of GEORGE ANDERSON, Esq. late a Surgeon in the Honorable East India Company's Service on the Madras Establishment, deceased; having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to ANDREW BERRY, Esq. one of the Executors therein named.—All persons having demands upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estate, are requested forthwith to state their claims, pay their debts, and deliver up the property to Messrs. BINNY DENNISON and CO. Agents to the said Executor at Madras.

(3) Madras, September 5, 1810.

ADVERTISEMENT.

I HEREBY give Notice as one of the Executors of the late Colonel GARDE[illegible] His Majesty's 89th Regiment that I am prepared to account with such persons as may have any demands against the Estate of that Officer and request that all claims may be sent to me previous to the first of November, as any submitted after that period will not be attended to.

HENRY REID, *Surgeon H. M. 89th Regt.*
Fort St. George, 20th September, 1810.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the Subscribers to the MEDICAL FUND, will be holden at 12 o'clock on Tuesday, the 2d October, at the Medical Board Office.

THOMAS SERGEANT,
Secretary.

Fort St. George, 18th September, 1810.

A CARD.

WANTED to purchase, Cobbett's Political Register for 1809 and as much of it as has come to hand for 1810: also the Edinburgh Review, and the European Magazine for the same period. Proposals for the sale of the above to be sent to the Office of this Paper.

September 24, 1810.

To be Sold.

A WELL known Bengal Male ELEPHANT, price 400 Star Pagodas, has been accustomed for years to carry a Field Officers Camp Equipage.

The ELEPHANT is the property of Joseph Storey, Esq. For further particulars enquire of of the Editor of this Paper.

Madras Veterinary Establishment.

No. 16,

CHINNADRAPETTAH,

NEAR THE

Govt. Bridge,

MR. J. ERRATT,

VETERINARY SURGEON,

MEMBER OF THE VETERINARY COLLEGE,

IN

ST. PANCRASS, LONDON,

HAVING UNDER THE SANCTION OF

The Hon. the Governor in Council,

ESTABLISHED AN

INFIRMARY,

FOR

THE RECEPTION OF SICK AND LAME

HORSES,

BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM THE PUBLIC,

That his Lines were ready for the Reception of

HORSES,

ON THE

FIRST OF SEPTEMBER.

GENTLEMEN who wish to honor the INFIRMARY by subscribing, are requested, in signifying their intention to Mr. ERRATT, to determine in which Class they subscribe, that he may be enabled to make a probable calculation of the preparation necessary for the reception of their Horses, and he begs to assure them every care and attention shall be paid to them.

SUBSCRIBERS TERMS.

FIRST CLASS 5 Pags. *per Mensem.*—SUBSCRIBERS to the FIRST CLASS will have the privilege of placing any number of their horses under the immediate charge of Mr. ERRATT that may require medical treatment of any description, without any *additional expence* than that of their Livery at the rate of 8 Pags. per month, deducting 1½ Pags. for Horse Keeper and one Pagoda for Grass Cutter if attached to the horse.

SECOND CLASS 3 Pagodas *per Mensem*—SUBSCRIBERS to the SECOND CLASS not having more than 4 Horses, will have the privilege of placing any number of them under the immediate charge of Mr. ERRATT that may require Medical Treatment of any description, without any *additional expence* than that of their Livery at the rate of 8 Pagodas per month, deducting 1½ Pagodas for Horse Keeper, and 1 Pagoda for Grass Gutter if attached to the Horse.

HORSES will be Shod for 2 Rupees each Horse, and Mr. ERRATT will examine their Shoes and Hoofs, remove and nail as often as may be required without any *additional charge.*

NON SUBSCRIBERS TERMS.

HORSES sent to the INFIRMARY LINES by NON SUBSCRIBERS, will be received for the cure to their Disease or for operation, and every care and attention given to them on the following terms:

Livery of one Horse per Mensem 8 Star Pagodas, a deduction to be made as in the former case at the Rate of 1½ Pagodas per Month for the Horse-Keeper, and 1 Pagoda for Grass Cutter, if attached to the Horse.

Charges for the Medical treatment of *Non-Subscribers Horses* will in general cases be Regulated by the nature of the Disease, trouble and expence attending it, but for the Common Operations the following rates are fixed.

Castrating, Medicines and attendance, Pagodas,..............................	15
Nicking ditto,........................	5
Docking ditto ditto............	2
Cropping ditto ditto,............	5
Firing and Blistering, per leg ditto,....	3
Removing Lampas, ditto,........	1
Bleeding ditto,........	1
Blistering per leg ditto.........	1

Making up for sale and putting into condition, exclusive of Medicine, 3 per month.

Such Horses belonging to NON-SUBSCRIBERS as areaffected with Disease or Lameness, so as to render them incapable, without danger of increasing their complaints, of being sent to the INFIRMARY LINES for treatment and requiring Mr. ERRATT'S personal attendance at their Stables, the *charge* will be regulated by circumstances. Such as the distance, number of visits, &c. &c.

To prevent the possibility of a contagious case being received into the lines of the Infirmary, a person properly qualified will attend at the gate to examine and report immediately the state of every Horse previous to his admittance.

D. ANTHOU,

MOST respectfully acquaints the Gentlemen of the Settlement with whose patronage enabled him to open a TIN MAKER'S SHOP in Stringer's Street No. 18, where he is ready to receive and execute all Orders in that line.

Madras, 15th September, 1810.

Capt. & Mr. Herbert,

HAVE THE PLEASURE TO ACQUAINT

The Ladies and Gentlemen

OF

THE SETTLEMENT,

THAT THEY WILL

EXPOSE FOR SALE,

AS SOON AS LANDED

AT THE HOUSE

LATELY OCCUPIED

As a China Shop,

IN

ARMENIAN STREET,

THEIR WELL CHOSEN

INVESTMENT

OF

Europe Articles,

PER THE H. C. E. SHIP

EUPHRATES,

CONSISTING OF

VIZ.

BEER from Hodgson and others in Casks, Burton and Dorchester, Ale in Bottles, Perry and Cyder from Harper, Claret from Paxton and Urquhart and Co. Champagne from Harper and Robertson, Hock from do. Vin de Grave from Harper, Port Wine from ditto, Ratifia and Rum Shrub from Hoffmans, Noyau from Hane and Co. and Cordials from Johnson and Co.

Hams, Berkley and Pine Cheeses, Herrings, and a large assortment of Oilman's Stores.

Confecti nary from Hoffman and King, consisting of Jams, Jellies, Bottled Fruit, Tart ditto, Dried ditto, Braudy Fruit &c.

Grocery from Robinson, Perfumery from Smyth and Nephew, Hats from Morris and Henderson, Garden Seed from Swinden, Boat Cloaks from Favel, Fancy Coat Cloaths and Velvet from Viguers, Scarlet Camblet from Alley.

Millinery, Laces, Ribbons, Fancy Coloured Handkerchiefs, Haberdashery &c.

Tellesescopes from Carey.

Stationary a very general assortment.

Glass Ware, among which are a pair of elegant Lustres, and Earthern Ware, from Nash.

Sadlery from Gibson, Hosiery from Morris, Gold and Silver Thread, Navy Buttons, Manchester Goods.

Clocks and Watches from Baraud.

Small Organs and Music from Clementi.

Double Barrell Guns from Manton, Regulation Swords and Dirks from Blackford.

Books from Robinson.

Tin Ware and Ironmongery, an extensive assortment.

Patent Shot and Gun Powder, Corks, Shoe Brushes, Heel Balls, &c.

Cutlery, Beams, Scales and Weights, Cooper's Tools, Smiths and Carpenters do. Iron Hoops, Steel, Bar Iron and Sheet Lead.

A large assortment of Marine Stores and a variety of other Articles.

☞ Up Country Traders will be treated on advantageous terms and their orders, accompanied with satisfactory references for payment duly attend to,

N. B. The Wines &c. &c. are now ready for delivery.

Madras, *September* 24, 1810.

French Books.

Dobbin & Sutherland,

AMONGST a valuable Collection of Books just received for Sale on Commission, have the following French Books which have of late been so much enquired after.

Chambauds French Grammar, Vocabulary and Rudiments.

Nugents French Dictionary.

Porneys French Spelling and Exercises.

Wanostrocht Recueil.

T lemagne and Hudsons French Scholars Gu de.

ALSO

Portuguese Grammars, Dictionaries &c. &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

By Balfour and Hogg,

A TRUNK of Fashionable Hessian and brown top Boots, also Dress and Undress Shoes, by Whaley and Hobbey, in fine order, received from the H. C.'s Ship Preston.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By Balfour and Hogg,

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

To-morrow, WEDNESDAY, the 26th September,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

AT HALF PAST TEN O'CLOCK,

AN extensive invoice of Hard-Ware and Ironmongery, from Burgon—consisting of a quantity of Wood Screws, from half to one and three quarter Inch—two and a half and three Inch Barrows, Patent Brass Box Locks—Brass Bed Caps—three quarter and one Inch cast Steel Chissels, round Files—twelve, thirteen, and fourteen Inch-Flat, twelve and thirteen Inch Files—five and a half and six Inch Handsaw Files—fourteen Inch flat Files—double Plane Irons—two, two and a half, three, three and a half, and four Inch Cast Butt Hinges—two, two and a quarter, two and a half, and three Inch Brass Butt Hinges—one and three quarter and two Inch Tooth Plane Irons—two and a half and three Inch one wheel four key'd Brass Drawer Locks—one and a quarter, one and a half, and one and three quarter Inch Iron Table Hinges—bright round Iron Bolts, from five to twelve Inch—ditto Neck'd ditto, from seven to ten Inch—Screw Wrenches of sizes, for taking off Wheels of Buggies, Carriages, &c.—Brass Lamp Hooks—handsome Plated Commode Handles—Plated Lion Head Drawer Knobs, with Roses—fine Padlocks—and a variety of other Articles.

AT THE SAME TIME,

A number of Black Wedgewood Tea, Sugar and Milk Pots.

PUBLIC AUCTION,

Ashton and Meppen,

BEG to acquaint the Public that in Consequence of the considerable time MAJOR MUNTS, Horses and Conveyances took up in Selling, they were not able to proceed further with the Catalogue, than No. 82. And will commence this day at 11 o'clock in the forenoon with No. 83.

PUBLIC SALE.

APPASAWMY,

WILL HAVE A SALE

THIS DAY,

WHICH WILL COMMENCE

AT THE USUAL HOUR,

CONSISTING OF

A VARIETY

OF

ARTICLES,

AMONGST WHICH ARE

TWO pair first size Globe Lamps, one pair Table Shades, a set of Dining Tables, a set of Musqueto Gauze Curtain, one Bengal made Palanqueen and a Tent, with Sundry other Articles &c. &c. the property of a Gentleman just gone on the Expedition.

Popham's Broadway, *25th September,* 1810.

COMMISSION SALE.

Ashton and Meppen,

HAVE received for Sale, two serviceable CAMELS, which may be seen on application at their Rooms, the price of them 110 Pagodas, they have also for Sale an exceeding good single POLE TENT, nearly new, lined with Chints, it has an additional Cloth to the Fly, it will be sold for 40 Pagodas, it is certainly well worth the attention of any person, who may be in want of one.

MESSIEURS

Branson and Mackay,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE,

A SMALL ASSORTMENT

OF

Neat Cut Glass,

VIZ.

THREE Gill Goblets, per dozen 5 Pagodas, Claret do. 3—Madeira do. 2 22 0 and Liquor do. 2 Pagodas.

Madras, *September* 24, 1810.

LEATHER BREECHES

AND

PANTALOONS.

Dob in & Sutherland,

W LL this morning open for Sale on Commission, a Trunk of the above in high der, just landed from the Honorable Co y's Ship Euphrates.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

BY

Dobbin & Sutherland,

On THURSDAY next, the 27th Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

AN Invoice of Glass Ware, consisting of Madeira, Claret, and Wine and Water Glasses, plain and fluted Tumblers of sizes, Globe Lamps and Wall Shades do. Cruetstands, Liquor Cases, handsome Cut Sugar Vases, Butter Cups, Muffineers, and Salt Cellars, &c. an Invoice of Gunpowder in 3 and 5 lb. Canisters, ditto of Gun Flints, ditto of Perfumery, particulars of which will be mentioned in Hand Bills.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

BY

Dobbin & Sutherland,

On MONDAY next, the 1st of October,

AT 1 O'CLOCK,

A CAPITAL Strong Pegue Poney, warranted to go well, sound and free from any vice, with a strong Bandy and Harness complete, also Four Young Camels, in good order, the whole are well worth the attention of any person who may be in want of them.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

BY

Dobbin & Sutherland,

On MONDAY next, the 1st of October,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

THE Cargo of the American Ship Montezuma consisting of 4,000 Peculs of Coffee and nine Boxes of Saffron,—The Coffee will be put up in lots of one to five Maunds each lot, as it may best suit the conveniance of purchasers, & the Saffron, one Box in each lot, Conditions of sale, Ready Money, and the lots to be cleared in three days after the sale in default of which they will be resold at the risk and expence of the first purchaser with all advantages forfeited.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

BY

Dobbin & Sutherland,

ON THE FIRST OF OCTOBER NEXT,

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES

OF THE LATE FIRM

OF

MESSIEURS

Chase, Chinnery, Macdoual & Co.

WITH THE PRIVITY

OF THE

ADMINISTRATOR,

AND

MORTGAGED TO THE

AFORESAID TRUSTEES.

THE DWELLING HOUSE, at Chillimbrum, belonging to the late Mr. EDWARD CAMPBELL,—Also a Sugar, Distilling and Indigo House, with all the utensils thereto belonging, with sundry other articles, the particulars of which may be seen at the Auction Room.

Madras, *August* 28, 1810.

Sale Postponed.

THE

REGIMENTAL BUTTONS,

ADVERTISED

BY

Dobbin & Sutherland,

FOR PUBLIC SALE,

ON MONDAY,

THE 24th INSTANT,

WILL TAKE PLACE

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th Instant,

AT 11 O'CLOCK.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

By Balfour and Hogg,

A FEW rolls of Superfine Olive Green Coat Cloth.

AND

A few dozen of fashionable Plain and Basket Coat Buttons, gilt and plated.

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY M. KELLY, NEXT OOR TO THE TOWN MAJOR'S HOUSE IN THE FORT.

*** It is requested that those Subscribers to the Courier who are occasionally anging their Residence, will early notice of the place to which they remove to the Printer who will pay attention to their order and any Subscribers at the Presidency to whom the Peons may not deli r the Paper in proper time, requested to give information of the same in order that this irregularity may be prevented in future.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

Tuesday, September 25, 1810.

COBBETT'S POLITICAL REGISTER,
MAY 19, 1810.

LORD COCHRANE'S SPEECH.

The speech of his lordship, made on the subject of the Navy Estimates, on the 11th instant, is worthy of particular attention, and, as such, I shall give it a place here; in the [illegible] manner as I did the speech of the speaker [illegible] a year ago.—His lordship deals in *facts*; and, certainly, more striking facts than those here exhibited to the public it would be difficult to collect together.—The [illegible] grudges nothing to those who really serve it in whatever department it may be. But it does, at a time like the present, grudge its resources to [illegible] placemen and pensioners, who have [illegible] performed any services at all, and who do not, because they cannot, pretend to have performed any.—Without further preface, I insert the Speech which will [illegible] *for itself*.

[illegible] position has prevented me from submitting [illegible] deration of this House, those matters respecting which I had given notice, and the same cause has disabled me from paying that attention to the Navy Estimate, which I should have done, and which I might have done, had this Estimate, completed in Feb 7, been printed and delivered to us in proper time, instead of a few days ago, for which, however, I suppose, there was some weighty reason. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, enough will probably appear, to shew the nature of the thing, and first, as to the manifest injustice of the Pension List—An Admiral, worn out in the Service, is superannuated at 410l. a year, a Captain of the Navy at 219: while the Clerk of the Ticket Office retires on 700l.—The widow of Admiral Sir Andrew Mitchell has one third of the allowance to the widow of a Commissioner of the Navy.—Martha, widow of Admiral Bourmaster, 75l.; Mary Hammond, a Commissioner's widow, 300l. Elizabeth, widow of Captain Blake, 60l.; Elizabeth, widow of Commissioner Lane, 300l.—Four daughters of the gallant Captain Courtenay, 12l. 10s. each; Daughter of Admiral Sir Andrew Mitchell, 25l.; Two Daughters of Admiral Epworth, 25l. each; Daughter of Admiral Keppel, 25l., Elizabeth, daughter of Captain Mann, who was killed in action, 25l; four Children of Admiral Moriarty, 25l. each.—Thus 13; daughters of Admirals or Captains, several of whose Fathers fell in the Service of the Country, receive from the gratitude of the Nation a sum less than Dame Mary Saxon, the widow of a Commissioner.—This Pension List is not formed on comparative Rank or Merit, length of services, or any rational principle, but appears to be dependant on Parliamentary influence alone; for Lieutenant Ellison who lost his arm, is allowed 91l. 5s.; and Captain Johnson, who lost his arm, has only 45l. 12s. 6d.—Lieut. Arden, who lost his arm, has 91l. 5s.; Lieut. Campbell, who lost his leg, has 40l.; and poor Lieut. Chambers, who lost both his legs, has only 80l while Sir A. S. Hammond retires on 1,500l. per annum.—The brave Sir Samuel Hood, who lost his arm, 500l.; while the late Secretary to the Admiralty retires, in full health, with a pension of 1,500l.—To speak less in detail, 32 Flag Officers, 22 Captains, 50 Lieutenants, 180 Masters, 36 Surgeons, 23 Pursers, 91 Boatswains, 97 Gunners, 202 Carpenters, 41 Cooks, cost the country 4,028l. less than the [illegible] of the Sinecures of Lord Arden, 20,358l. Camden, 20,588l. Buckingham, 20,693l.—All the Superanuated Admirals, Captains and Lieutenants, have but 1,012l. more than Earl Camden's Sinecure.—All that is paid to all the wounded Officers of the British Navy and to the wives and children of those dead or killed in action, does not amount, by 214l, to as much as Lord Arden's Sinecure alone, 20,358l.—What is paid to the mutilated officers themselves, 11,402l. 16s. is but half as much.—Is this justice? Is this the treatment which the Officers of the Navy deserve at the hands of those who call themselves his Majesty's Government? does the Country know of this injustice? Will this too be defended? If I express myself with warmth I trust in the indulgence of the House; I cannot suppress my feelings. Should thirty-one Commissioners, Commissioners wives, and clerks, have 3,899l. more among them, than all the wounded Officers of the Navy of England? I find, upon examination, that the Wellesley's receive from the public 34,129l. a sum equal to 426 pair of Lieutenant's legs, calculated at the rate of allowance for Lieut. Chambers' leg.—Calculating by the pension for Captain Johnson's arm, viz. 65l. Lord Arden's Sinecure is equal to the value of 1023 Captain's arms.—The Marquis of Buckingham's Sinecure alone, in the Net, will maintain the whole ordinary Establishment of the Victualling Departments at Chatham, Dover, Gibraltar, Sheerness, Downs, Heligoland, Cork, Malta, Mediterranean, Cape of Good Hope, Rio de Janeiro, and leave 5,466l. in the Treasury.—Two of these comfortable Sinecures, would victual the officers and men serving in all the Ships in Ordinary in Great Britain: viz. in 127 sail of the Line, 105 Frigates, 97 Sloops, 50 Hulks.—Three of them would maintain the Dock-yard Establishments at Portsmouth and Plymouth; and, by the addition of a few more, would amount to as much as the whole Ordinary Establishments of the Royal Dock-Yards at Chatham, Woolwich, Deptford and Sheerness: and the Sinecures and Offices executed w[illegible] deputy would more than maintain the Ordinary Dock-[illegible] in the Kingdom. [illegible] return to this Pension List: I o[illegible] ed that [illegible] given by the Whigs to Commissioners, [illegible] and others, whom they forced out to make room for their friends, amounted in 13 months, to about 9,508l. more than the present Administration have, by this list, given away in nearly three years that have elasped since.—And the Right Honourable Gentleman, (Mr. Ponsonby) who, two nights ago made so pathetic an appeal to the good sense of the people of England against those whom he was pleased to call designing men and demagogues, actually receives for having [illegible] 13 months in office, a sum equal to nine Admir[illegible] who have spent their lives in the service of their Country; three times as much as all the pensions given to all the daughters and children of the Admirals, Captains, Lieutenants, and other Officers who have died in indigent circumstances or been killed in the service! and as much as would pay the Officers and men employed in the fifteen Hulks of the line in Ordinary.—From the minute expences [illegible] ed in this Estimate, viz. for oiling Clocks, killing [illegible], & keeping Cats, I should have supposed that [illegible] care was taken to have it very correct. It was, therefore, with much surprise, I found the name of my worthy and respected Grandmother, the Widow of the late Captain Gilchrist of the Navy, continued on the list, as receiving 100l. per annum, though she ceased to exist 3 years ago!—I shall dwell no longer on this subject than just to notice, that while all this profuse waste of the public money is going on, the Builders in our Naval Yards, on whose ability and attention so much depends, have only 720l. per annum salary, that is only 20l. more than a retired Clerk of the Ticket Office. The petty perquisite of a Silver Cup, given to them when they launched, and thereby added a ship to the British Navy, was taken from them as a saving to the Nation, by the mischievous and contemptible Admiralty of 1802. Such are the pretended savings, by which, when any are made, the Country is duped.—Were there a prospect of success, I could point out to a Committee of the House some savings worthy attention.—The Canvas Department (though by no means free) yet, least supported by political influence, is probably, that in which the abuses might be most easily corrected. I will undertake to prove that, by adopting Canvas of a better quality, a saving equal to one-fourth of the British Navy may be made—a saving, equal to the additional income tax imposed by the Whigs. The remaining three-fourths of the ships will be more effectual than the whole, their velocity will be increased upwards of half a mile in seven miles; and thus every one will be enabled to capture those vessels which at present escape from them all; as besides its bad quality, the enemy know our Ships of War from foreign Ships by the colour of the Canvas, consequently run away the moment they perceive [illegible] black sails rising above the horizon, a circumstance to which they generally owe their safety, even more than to its open texture. I have observed the meridian altitude of the sun through the fore topsail, and by bringing it to the horizon through the foresail, ascertained the altitude as correctly as otherwise I could have done. Any man who knows black from white can distinguish the difference, as you will perceive by the colour of the samples which I now shew you.—This (the white) is used by the Spaniards, Portuguese, Dutch, Russian, Danish, American, in fact by all ships except ours. The difference of price has been stated as an object (contemptible idea!) The paltry increase of cost will be more than compensated by the superior wear of the Canvas, independent of its strength, on which, consequently, depends the safety of the ship, and the preservation of the lives of all on board. I shall, no doubt, hear it urged, that a remedy is about to be appplied; and so it has been ever since I can remember: but remedies and redress at Public Boards are sought in vain; and so it is with respect to the hardships noticed by an Honourable Admiral, imposed on old and wounded sailors by the Harbour duty; which is justly considered by them as oppressive in the highest degree, more grievous than all the other hardships to which they are subject.—Should the latter days of a life, spent in the service of the Country, be those in which the severest duty is imposed, and that too, when wounds and infirmities have rendered men unequal to the task? One person who contends for its continuance says it is a laborious duty, and must be executed. This reason is conclusive, in my mind, why it should not be imposed on those, whose infirmities have rendered them unequal to the task. No good conduct, or character from his Captain, can, under the present system, free an old seaman from this misery. I well remember the sad case of William Farley, an infirm petty Officer; a man of respectable character, in my own ship, who, I think, had been in 13 general actions, and about 20 years in the service; he was sent to be invalided, that, by a change, his impaired health might be restored, and that he might pass his latter days in peace.—He was condemned to harbour duty, but obtained leave to return to his ship. After a time, being [illegible] to do the smallest duty in the ship, he was again surveyed: the same decision passed. Whether this happened a third time, I do not recollect; but of this I am certain, that he died on board off Brest. My Gunner's mate (I think his name was Ford) was invalided to this heart breaking service, and such was his abhorrence of it, that, by permission of the Lords of the Admiralty, he procured two substitutes, who cost him 90l. a sum equal to all that with the greatest œconomy he could save in ten years from his pay. Is such a recompence for services? If meant as a benefit, as asserted by one officer, it should be optional and not compulsive. If grievances exist, they should be examined into and redressed, that is the mode to prevent bad consequences of complaints. We have heard much about "deluding" the public; an unfounded statement can injure only the individual who makes it. These subjects are worthy of being examined by a Committee of the House, or a deputation; such as was ordered lately to Sombrero.—Although perhaps not immediately arising out of that part of the Naval Estimate, which is before us, I may be permitted to ask why are not the Ships abroad paid, as well as the Army? What inconvenience would result? We scruple not to export large sums for other purposes, less beneficial to the Country than the exertions of our Seamen, whose money is annually included in the Naval Estimate, although it is not paid to them.—The Petty Officers and Seamen in the East & West Indies, Cape of Good Hope, Mediterranean, America, in fact, every where abroad, do not receive one shilling of pay until they are permitted to return to England, often after an absence of twelve or fifteen years!—The Boston's crew, who formed one half of my ship's Company, joined the Pallas with nine years pay due, although the Boston had been all that time within about fourteen days sail of England. I should like to know where all this money is lodged?"

Now, what *answer* will be given to this? What will Corruption say in answer to it? Why, that Lord Cochrane is "a *demagogue*," and will coolly add, that if we [illegible] not like th[illegible] *must have Buonaparte*. This is [illegible] will say in answer to him. They cannot [illegible] the facts; they cannot justify any part of the acts; but, relying upon the cowardice of the public, they will brazen the thing out in the manner I have stated.—The hirelings of corruption, when you drive them up inton a corner, are always sure to resort to their old threat about Buonaparte. They fight you, first, in all manner of ways. They scratch, kick, bite and spit, and, when nothing will avail; when they find that they must go, "well, then, say they, you shall have Bunoparte! *You* shall get nothing" by the change at any rate." Let any one look into the publications of the boroughmongers and of their hirelings, for years past, and especially since the month of March, 1800, when exposure became more frequent than heretofore, and he will find that this has been their constant practice. And, very far am I from believing, that they are *not in earnest*. I have not the smallest doubt, that if the letting in of Buonaparte were dependent upon them, they would not hesitate a moment *to let him in rather then see the people of England in possession of the right of choosing freely the members to serve in the Parliament*. This is my real opinion, and it long has been my opinion. The sort of persons, whom I have mentioned, and whom the reader need not have more fully described, know very well, that they cannot exist out of corruption. They are vermin who must live in corruption, or who must instantly die; and, they suppose, not without good reason, that Bonaparte would use corruption, and, of course, that he would not dislike them. No love of *country* have they. They love the good things that are produced in it by the labour of others; but, as to the independence, the character, the renown of England, and as to the liberties and happiness of the great body of the people, they are thoughts which never enter their minds. Theirs is a dry calculation of *profit* and *loss*; and, as Buonaparte would give them a much better chance of gain than they would have under a change such as a "demagogue" like Lord Cochrane would introduce if he could, they certainly would prefer the former. This is something well worthy of the serious consideration of the good and sound part of the nation. The miscreants, who, in Spain, sold themselves to Buonaparte, and who are now in service of his brother, were not less loud against "*demagogues* "and *anarchists*" then then the borough-mongers and their hirelings in England now are. In Spain those who railed against anarchists were the very first to join the foreign invader; nay they *invited* him to invade their country; they actually sold it to him; and my real opinion is, that the boroughmongers and their hirelings would, if hard pushed, *attempt* to do the same here, though, I trust, that any such attempt would be frustrated. [illegible] of what I think, upon the subject is this: that the boroughmongers, and the public robbers of every size and description, if they saw a change approaching that would *put an end to the trade*, would, *if they had it in their power*, gladly make a bargain with Buonaparte and betray the country into his hands, rather than see that change take place.—Against this, therefore, it is the interest of both King and people to be upon their guard. Look at Spain. There is an awful example for us. There the Robbers saw, that the people must become free; that a reform in the government must take place; they saw no way of avoiding this, which they well knew would put an end to their power of plundering, and might, perhaps, compel them to disgorge: they saw no way of prolonging the reign of corruption other than that of betraying their country into the hands of Buonaparte; and this they did. The same has, in reality, though not in a manner quite so open, been done in other countries. There has, every where, all over the continent of Europe, been a struggle between the people and those who wronged them. The people have complained and have proved their complaints to be well founded. They have been answered by accusations of *disaffection, disloyalty, jacobinical conspiracy*, and the like. The people have become enraged and have acted accordingly. They have been dealt with as insurgents, traitors, and rebels. The French have approached, and, at any rate, tendered the people a change, which it was impossible should be for the worse. The thing here came to a point: the dispute was reduced to the simple question, whether the people should have their *grievances redressed*, or the country should be *delivered up to the enemy*: and, in every case, the latter has been preferred. This is the true cause of the success and the conquests of France. God avert the effects of such a cause from England ground.

English Extracts.

LONDON,—MAY 7, 1810.

Paris Papers to the 3d inst. are received. The *Journal de Soir* of the 29th ult. contains the relation of an extraordinary plan for carrying off Ferdinand VII. from the Castle of Valancay, in France.

The principal agent in the scheme is described to be Charles Leopold Baron de Kolli, a native of Ireland; who, on his examination (he having been arrested) described himself as Minister from his Majesty King George III. to the Prince of Asturias, Ferdinand VII. He proposed his project to the Duke of Kent, who mentioned it to his father the King, and it was afterwards conducted by the Marquis Wellesley. To accomplish this enterprise, there were delivered to him a letter of credence, to remove all doubts as to his person and mission to Prince Ferdinand, two letters from the King of England to the Prince, forged passports, routes, seals, &c. 200,000 francs, (all of which were seized, when he was arrested) and an unlimited credit on the house of Maeusoff and Clancy, of London. A squadron, under Commodore Cockburn, was placed at his disposal, consisting of the Incomparable, of 74 guns, the Dedaigneuse frigate, Piquante galliot, and a brig, victualled for five months, which landed him on the coast of Quiberon, on the 9th of March: the squadron there waited for his return. [The real names of the ships are—Implacable, Imperieuse, Monkey, and Pickle.] The only person acquainted with the plan, was M. Albert de St. Bonnel, who accompanied him, and who does not appear to have been taken by the French. He gained admittance into the Castle of Valencay, under pretence of having some curious articles to sell; but Prince Ferdinand not only refused either hear or see him, but sent information to the Governor of the Castle, in consequence of which he was arrested. Ferdinand was engaged in celebrating the nuptials of Bonaparte at the very time that Baron de Kolli came to disclose his plan. The letter from the King to Ferdinand, is dated Queen's Palace, London, Jan. 31, 1810, countersigned by the Marquis Wellesley, and says—"I have long wished for an opportunity to transmit to your Majesty a letter signed in my proper hand, expressing the lively interest and profound regret I have felt since your Majesty has been removed from your kingdom and loyal subjects. Notwithstanding the violence and cruelty with which the Usurper of the throne of Spain overwhelms the Spanish nation, it must prove a great consolation to your Majesty, to learn that your people preserve their loyalty and attachment to the person of their lawful King, and that Spain makes continual efforts to uphold your Majesty's rights, and to re-establish the independence of the monarchy. The resources of my kingdom, my fleets and armies, shall be employed to assist your Majesty's subjects in this great cause; and my ally, the Prince Regent of Portugal, has also contributed to it with all the zeal and perseverance of a faithful friend. To your Majesty's faithful subjects, as well as your allies, your presence only is wanting in Spain, where it would inspire a new energy. I therefore entreat your Majesty, with all the frankness of the alliance and friendship which bind me to your Majesty's interests, to consider of the most prudent and effectual means of escaping from the indignities you experience, and of shewing yourself among a people who are unanimous in their wishes for your Majesty's happiness and glory. I annex to this letter a copy of the credentials which my minister in Spain is to present to the Central Junta that governs there in the name, and by the authority of your Majesty. I entreat your Majesty to rest assured of my sincere friendship, and of the true attachment with which I am, &c."

A letter from Prince Ferdinand to M. Berthamy, Governor of Valancay, acquaints him with his wish to become the adopted son of Bonaparte—or, as he says, "of his Majesty the Emperor, our august Sovereign; which would truly constitute the happiness of my life, as well from my perfect love and attachment to the sacred person of his Majesty, as by my submission and entire obedience to his intentions and desires. I am, moreover, extremely anxious to leave Valancay, because this residence, which has nothing about it but what is unpleasant to us, is not in any respect suitable for us."

The *Moniteur* of the 1st inst. contains a series of reflections upon the Scheldt Expedition, in which our ignorance of the state of the fortifications at Antwerp, of the situation of the dock yard, &c. is not spared.

MAY 13.

An insurrection lately took place at Minorca, the object of which was, to throw off the domination of Spain, and to place the island under the protection of England.—Some impolitic restrictions on commerce were the immediate cause of complaint, the people however appeared determined on a change of Government, and are only restrained from further acts of violence by an opinion, that the Ministers of this country will accede to their wishes of political incorporation.

SEMLIN, April 10.—Although the Russian and Servians have formed a junction, hostilities have not yet commenced, waiting, probably, the arrival of the new Russian Commander in-Chief, General Kamenskoi.

Last night a Gottenburgh Mail reached town, bringing papers from thence to the 5th inst. The Gottenburgh Miscellany of the 4th, contains an article, dated Janina, 11th February, stating, that the English Agents had published there, and in other Turkish ports, that the ships under the Ottoman flag would be permitted to sail unmolested to French, Italian, Neapolitan, and Illyrian harbours, on paying to the English, a duty of 20 per cent. and that numerous Turkish vessels were in consequence preparing to proceed to Naples, Leghorn, Ancona, Venice, Trieste, and Fiume.

The Gibraltar letters state, that the navigation of the Black sea has been opened to British vessels.

Sir J. Saumarez, in the Victory, with the fleet for the Baltic, sailed on Thursday.

About 400 sick and wounded British troops came home in the transports which last arrived at Plymouth, and more are on their way, they also brought 3000 young Germans, who had been forced into and deserted from the French service into ours. They have all volunteeered from the York Light Infantry Rangers commanded by Major-General Campbell, to the West Indies.

The first stone of Lord Nelson's monument in Guildhall, was laid on Wednesday by the Lord Mayor, and several persons of distinction.

The three camps which are to be pitched in the vicinity of London, are to be at Blackheath, Hyde Park, and Hampstead Heath. To the latter the Cambridge Militia march in the course of the ensuing week.

MAY 15.

The Paris Papers contain the following *Senatus Consultum*:—

Art. 1. All the Countries situated on the left bank of the Rhine, from the limits of the Roer and Lower Meuse, following the Thalwer of the Rhine [illegible] sea, are united to the French Empire [illegible] form an integral part.

2. The countries situated between the course of the [illegible] al, the Nettes, the Lower Meuse, and the Roe[illegible] shall form a Department, under the name of the Department of the Mouths of the Rhine. [illegible] ois le Duc shall be the chief city.

3. The Countries situated at the West of the Dogne, with the Isles of Schowen, Tholen, North and South Beveland, and Walcheren, shall be united to the Department of the Two Nettes.

4. The Department of the Mouths of the Rhine shall have two Deputies to the Legislative Body.

5. The Department of the Two Nettes, which has three, shall have five.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.
CAMBECERES.

National Debt.—An account of the Reduction of the National Debt, from the 1st August, 1786, to the 1st May, 1810:—

Redeemed by the Sinking Fund	£ 159,666,754
Transferred by Lond Tax redeemed	23,517,005
Ditto by Life Annuities purchased	1,110,331
On Account of Great Britain	184,234,692
Ditto of Ireland	6,863,191
Ditto Imperial Loan	1,056,676
Ditto on Loan to Portugal	21,662
Total	£ 192,175,621

MAY 15.

For some time past the laws of France have prohibited raw Sugars from being introduced into the Continent, which, nevertheless, found their way by a circuitous route. Means were likewise devised to get them exported into France as *refined* sugars, which were ... prohibited; the Danes, by a certain process at Holstein, Tonningen, and other places, so far succeeded in refining raw sugars, that they found an easy introduction into France, and other parts of the Continent.—As soon as the King of Denmark was acquainted with the means used to delude (as he conceived) the French Government, he ordered a stop to be put to the practice. The mercantile part of the Danish Nation, feeling themselves sorely aggrieved on the occasion, petitioned again and again to be suffered to proceed in the system of refining; but without effect. The Prime and Foreign Ministers, Counts Bernstoff, fully pursuaded of the necessity of encouraging the importers of colonial produce, are said to have seconded most strenuously the efforts of the Petitioners, but to no purpose; and the result is said to be, their resignation.

The Bullion Select Committee was yesterday attended by nearly every member belonging to it. Mr. Perceval came, for the *first time*, and attempted to overturn the whole object of the Committee; but, upon the first question, he was left in a minority. The proposition, that at the expiration of two years, the Bank shall be compelled to commence payment in specie, will, it is presumed be carried against Mr. Perceval to-morrow; and then it may truly be said, public credit will be re-established in foreign countries.

MAY 16.

PARLIAMENT.—The principal occurrences of the week have been, the rejection of the Petition of the Livery of London—and the Debate on Friday on the process served on the Speaker and the Serjeant, by Sir F. Burdett.

To suppose that there was no expression of disrespect in the Petition of men, who were addressing those whom they conceived had injured them—or to suppose that there was no symptom of the vindictive spirit of party, in the rejection of that Petition, is to suppose that people act as coolly and as wisely when under the influence of passion as of reason—we shall, therefore, consume but little of our Paper in commenting on a transaction, in which, whatever may be said of the indiscretion of a mixed multitude, places the *deliberative* character of the House of Commons in no very enviable light. We cannot, however, pass over the inconsistency, to use the mildest term, of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who maintained that the proper time for the people to express their censure on the acts of their Representatives, was at their re-election—and yet Mr. Percival could advise the King to confer a high reward on a man, who, when returned to his constituents, was rejected with indignation by them for his parliamentary conduct! Will it be believed in after ages, that these men, who are so tremulously alive to the danger of listening to popular clamour, are the very men who came into power, by causing a fever in the public mind, with the fire and faggot cry of "No Popery?"

At the present time, when his Majesty's Ministers and their adherents, are pluming themselves on their power to drown the voice, and despise the affections of the people, we think it not unseasonable to quote a passage from a Declaration made by the Whig Club in 1795, when attacks were made on the liberties ... of the people of England. It was drawn up and digested at a special meeting, at which Mr. Fox and several of his intimate associates and friends assisted. In this paper it was said that "the Constitution of Great Britain was established on the *consent* and *affections* of the people, and could only rest with dignity or safety on those genuine foundations of all social authority. When purely administered, it will ever p[rove] itself respected by its own beneficence and ... It has for ages instructed the world, b[y] the example of Government, which builds its s[t]rength only on its justice, and secures the o[be]dience of its subjects by their love of liberty. It can neither require the aid of a system of c[on]straint and terror, nor even receive it withou[t] danger to destruction. Its ruling principle i[s] the *right* of the people to manifest their *opinion* on their concerns, a right of which the frequent, unrestrained, and fearless exertion, can alone create and preserve in a people that free spirit and conscious independence, without which the forms of a free Constitution, are worthless and unavailing. This right alone guards and protects the secure enjoyment of every other privilege. The House of Commons is our security against the encroachments of the Crown. The King's pregrogatives, and the privileges of the House of Peers are our securities against our own Representatives. But no human wisdom can provide any safeguard against a possible combination of all the branches of the Legislature to oppress or betray the community, but by enabling the *great body of the nation freely to pronounce their opinion* on the acts and measures of Government, by petition and remonstrance to the King, or either House of Parliament, and by speech and publication to their fellow subjects, unfettered by any previous restraint, and subject only to the animadversion of the law."

PLYMOUTH.—MAY 14, 1810.

"Put back from the hard Easterly wind, going up Channel, the Leviathan, of 74 guns; she is now in Cawsand bay.

"Came in, a cartel from Morlaix, with English prisoners. She carried over French Officers for exchange. She brings the important intelligence that Bonaparte had issued a Decree of a very peremptory nature, ordering all Americans, of every description, to quit France without delay, under pain of confiscation of their property and imprisonment of their persons.

"Letters from the army in Portugal, state, that the French had nearly succeeded in taking Badajoz, but the gallant Romana repulsed them with great loss. The French had not any battering train, but only light field-pieces.

"La Niemen, of 44 guns, is still waiting for Generals Spencer and Monson, for Lisbon. Their etat major and baggage arrived yesterday at the Commercial Inn."

A King's Naval Yard is at length established at Milford Haven, where the keels of two seventy-four ships are already laid. Two floating docks are building on the Hubberstone side of Milford.

It is reported, how truly we know not, that orders have been issued for shoeing the horses of the Life Guards in a manner calculated for preserving the hoofs of the animals from any nails, &c. which might be thrown by a mob, for the purpose of injuring them.

A considerable number of persons, principally females, are busily engaged in uttering counterfeit dollars. They are remarkably well executed, but are easily detected by weighing, being full three pennyweights lighter than good ones.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.—Saturday night, the tragedy of King John was performed, for the first time this season. The following sentence created an unusual contention, as the audience considered it applicable to existing circumstances:

"'Tis the curse of Kings, to be attended
"By slaves, that take their humours for a warrant."

INQUEST.—A Coroner's Inquest sat on Friday at the Three Compasses, Portman Mews, on the body of John Crowe, who was killed by blows from a Life Guardsman, in Great George-street, on Monday night. J. Beer, and three other witnesses deposed, that on Monday evening the deceased, a dustman, in company with one Stevens and another, were drinking at the door of the Feathers, in King-street, when a quarrel ensued between them and some of the Life Guardsmen, a number of whom charged the populace with sticks, whom they knocked down. Stevens stripped to fight one of the Life Guardsmen, and the deceased was endeavouring to part them, when a corporal knocked him down with a stick, and two others of the dragoons kicked him on the body, and he died shortly after. Another man was also so much hurt that his life is despaired of. Quarter Master Pitcher stated, that he was going to the stables, on Monday evening, with Corporal Tollie, there were some persons at the door of the Feathers, who abused witness and the corporal, and said they were not in Piccadilly now, but they were in the presence of men who could serve them out. He was struck several times. The qnestion for the Jury was, whether the soldiers, in defending themselves, had exercised too much violence. Verdict, Manslaughter against some person or persons unknown.

Stevens was taken from Mary-le-bonne watch-house to the Office at Marlborough-street, after the Coroner's Jury, as being the instigator of the riot. Tollie, Cook, and Blake proved, that he used opprobrious expressions whilst they were passing; and, because he could not provoke the riot immediately, he blew his nose on the corporal, who returned and called him a dirty fellow. The defendant then stripped and challenged to fight any of the reigiment, and told the dragoons he would box any Piccadilly butcher. He was committed.

SUICIDE.—We copy the following statement from a Sunday Paper:—Tucker, of Spittle, near Windsor, formerly a butcher, but who lately obtained a livelihood by selling milk, was called on by the overseer, a few days ago, to pay 30s his arrears of the Poor's Rate. Struggling as Tucker was with difficulties he was unable to produce the sum—but offering a 1*l.* note part, implored a respite for the remainder. ... demandant was, however, inexorable, and ... 3d. Next morning, poor Tucker, who had exhibited every symptom of despair at the utter ruin of his hopes, was found suspended by the neck, and every attempt to restore him proved fruitless.

Wednesday noon the deputation of the Livery assembled at Guildhall, in order to present their address to Sir Francis Burdett, in number about 120. They appeared in their gowns, and a great number of carriages, preceded by the City Marshals in full uniform, other City Officers, and Mr. Sheriff Wood, moved towards the Tower by the Mansion-house and the Royal Exchange. The procession being joined by Colonels Bosville and Wardle, the latter accompanied by Mr. Burdett, jun. arrived at the Tower Gates at two o'clock, where the company alighted, and entered the interior of the fortress. In their progress they were met by Lord Moira, who paid his respects to them as they passed, and having reached the platform opposite the apartments assigned to Sir Francis Burdett, they formed themselves into a circle, which the Baronet presently entered. Mr. Sheriff Wood, after a few introductory observations, delivered the resolutions of the Common Hall on Friday. Sir Francis then addressed the deputation. At first his voice was almost inaudible, but he soon recovered his composure. He expressed his gratitude at the distinction conferred upon him by the city of London. He said that the present struggle was not for the reform of Earl Grey, nor indeed for any other, but for the acknowledged law of the land, and for the great constitutional principles on which it was founded. He commented on the origin and progress of those principles by which he had studiously endeavoured to regulate his own conduct; and he insisted on the necessity of a constant attention to them for the preservation of public liberty.

The business being terminated, the Livery returned in the like order as before. As soon as Mr. Sheriff Wood, with the Under Sheriff, and Col. Wardle, with Mr. Burdett, jun. had got into their carriages, the populace took off the horses, and drew them through the city amid the acclamations of a prodigious multitude.—Mr. Alderman Goodbehere attended the deputation.

MAY 17.

The Papers by the Gottenburgh Mail are, as usual, barr[e]n of important news.

"GOTTENBURGH, May 7.—An English squadron of line-of battle ships has been reported from the Telegraph to have passed this port under a press of sail to the Northward, supposed for the Baltic.

German papers to the 6th mention, that great discontent prevails in Sweden—that the party attached to the Gallant Gustavus acquires strength daily—that the intended successor to the Throne, the Prince of Augustenburgh, is extremely unpopular—and that a strong desire is entertained in favour of raising the son of Gustavus to the Throne, upon the demise of the present King.

The intelligence of a British fleet being destined to the Baltic has struck terror into the Danes.

We have received information from our fleet off Toulon, dated the 28th March. The French fleet were reconnoitered by the Alceste, on that day, consisting of two sail of the line (eight of which were ready for sea) eight frigates and two corvettes. They were not expected to make any attempt to put to sea, whilst our fleet was able to keep its station on the coast.

MAGNA CHARTA.—Sir Robert Cotton (the celebrated collector of the Cottonian Library) being one day at his tailor's, perceiving that the man held in his hand, *ready to cut up for measures*, the Original Magna Charta, with all its appendages of seals and signatures, immediately bought this singular curiosity for a mere trifle, and recovered, in this singular manner, what had long been given over for lost.—"Colomesiana," page 199.

The object of the visit of the American frigate, commanded by commanded by Commodore Barron, late of the Chesapeake, to Tonningen, is supposed to be to demand an explanation of the recent and numerous condemnations of American vessels by the Danish Government.

The letters by the Cadiz Mail to the 1st inst. were delivered in the course of yesterday morning. By the pasket arrived M. Colon (Columbuss) a lineal descendant of the great navigator. This gentleman is attached to the Spanish Legation.

MAY 19.

The Armide, 38 guns, Captain Hardyman, arrived, on Tuesday evening, at Plymouth, from Quiberon-Bay. She brings an account of the boats of the Armide, Cadmus, Monkey, and Daring, having made an attack on thirty of the enemy's vessels, under La Fosse de L'Oye, on the Isle de Rhe, and after having taken possession of seventeen, the wind sprang up a-head, and prevented their being brought out:—ten were destroyed by setting them on fire, before the boats retreated. We are sorry to hear the loss of Lieut. Townley, of the Armide, and three men killed and ... many wounded. The enemy's loss is very considerable.

"Many of our Readers," says *The Dublin Even-Post*, "will recollect, that some years since, the late Mr. TANDY filed a declaration in the Court of Exchequer against the SPEAKER of the Irish House of Commons, for issuing a warrant for his (Mr. TANDY's) arrest. Some proceedings were had in this cause, but they were ultimately quashed on a motion made in the Court of Exchequer by Counsel on the part of the SPEAKER. For some days past a person has been employed, *with much secrecy*, in copying these proceedings, for the purpose we must suppose of producing them in a British Court of Justice, as a *precedent* in the great cause now pending between Sir F. Burdett and the people on the one part, and the House of Commons on the other.

MAY 21.

German Papers to the 18th instant have just come to hand, from which we subjoin a few extracts, which will be found interesting. A strong impression prevails in Germany that peace will be soon restored between Great Britain and France. Buonaparte's projects against the Ottoman Empire are gradually developing:—

"BANKS OF THE ELBE, MAY 11.

"Private letters, received this afternoon, from Paris, give great hopes that an exchange of prisoners of war between England & France will probably lead to Negociations for Peace, for which secret overtures are reported to have been already made by the French Government to the British Agent now at Paris. A letter from a very eminent banking-house to the chief of a great commercial house in the north of Germany ends thus:—

"I can positively assure you that our Emperor seriously intends to make peace with England, and that he is ready to do so at the expence of considerable sacrifices. To judge, however, from the accounts we are hourly receiving from France, and all other parts of the prostrate Continent, it appears Buonaparte is preparing for the execution of some great plan, in all probability the expulsion of the Ottomans from Europe. In this design, Austria, it is said, will co-operate.—French and Austrian troops are actually approaching the Turkish frontiers from the side of Hungary, Croatia, and Dalmatia. On the other hand it is said, the Toulon fleet is to facilitate the operations intended to be made for the conquest of Sicily, which it appears is determined upon, unless his Sicilian Majesty puts himself under the protection of France, and seizes the earliest opportunity of any French force appearing, to declare himself against the English, and shut his ports against their Ships. When these projects are realised in the East and South, all the disposable force of France is to finish the entire subjugation of Spain, while the combined Dutch and French fleets from the North, seconded by the flotilla from Boulogne, having a great number of troops on board, are to make a diversion in another quarter. The month of August is said to be the period when all these achievements are to be completed.

"AMSTERDAM, MAY 8.

"His Majesty the King has returned from the visit he paid to the Emperor his brother. The exertion made by an immense number of workmen to fit out our fleet, are continued with unabated zeal, the King has ordered a daily report to be transmitted to him of the progress made in that important business."

A Lisbon Mail arrived yesterday with Portuguese Papers to the 6th instant. They contain no intelligence from the British army later than that received by way of Oporto. It is suggested in one of these papers, that the movements among the French troops on the eastern frontier are rather to be ascribed to the difficulties they experienced in obtaining provisions, than to a determination to try the event of a general engagement. Such, however, seems not to have been the opinion of Lord Wellington, who early in this month had concentrated nearly the whole of the Allied Army, between the rivers Coa and Agueda, for the purpose of protecting Ciudad Rodrigo, or opposing the enemy, should he attempt to enter Portugal.

The British head-quarters were at Almeida on the 7th inst. Several brigades were in cantanments on the Turon. General Hill's brigade occupied Castel Bom, within a few leagues of Ciudad Rodrigo, between which place and Almeida the advance under General Craufurd was posted; at Gallegos, Lord Wellington had about 22,000 British and Germans with him, and 2000 more were on their march from Lisbon. The Portuguese troops, under the command of Marshal Beresford, were computed at 35,000, so disposed that a junction might be effected between both armies in the course of three or four days.

The enemy are not inferior in point of number. The corps of Ney, which had been rejoined by the divisions under the commands of Generals Regnier and Loison, amounted to 35,000 men. Junot, with 10,000 infantry and 2000 cavalry, was on the march from Astorga to join Ney's corps, which it was also expected would be further augmented by 10,000 troops drawn from Valladolid and other garrisons. The division of Loison was on the 5th instant at St. Felices, on the right bank of the Agueda.

These papers contain accounts of petty actions in various parts of Spain, in which the French were generally worsted. Ballasteros had been obliged to retire deeper into the Sierra.

Sir Edward Bayntun Sandys declined the contest for Gloucestershire, and Lord Dursley was on Saturday returned without opposition, and chaired at Gloucester.